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COMING CIVILIZATION

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## Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Theodore Roosevelt is rapidly becoming the Boulanger of the United States.

Emperor William's recent divine right declaration seems to still bother his subjects and newspapers in Germany continue to protest against the idea of his personal partnership with his deity.

Outside papers are commenting with some amusement on the fact that the two first men the Milwaukee newspapers rushed to get opinions on Mayor Seidel's "snub of Roosevelt" was the president of the board of trade and the local manager for the national enamel ware trust.

The Chicago Federation of Labor recently appointed a political committee to recommend a course of political action for the unions. The committee reported last week in favor of again making certain capitalist party politicians a present of labor votes. The federation could not see it, and promptly fired the committee.

We cannot expect very high things from organized labor in Kansas City when its Labor Herald prints a Labor Day special issue and gets the money to pay for it from capitalist party candidates. The labor movement will never be potent until it is self-respecting, as I have said on more than one occasion.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats made a fine showing in the primaries, getting 35 per cent of votes where they only needed 20 per cent to get on the ticket for the election in November.

But the poor Democrats, the party that used to sweep Milwaukee, that once invulnerable party, could hardly muster up even 20 per cent and may have to run its candidates in the individual nominations column! Its sins still haunt it.

The average rate of illegitimate births in Great Britain is thirty thousand a year. And the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has just issued a pamphlet giving ghastly particulars of the way the luckless little ones are killed off by baby farmers. Both of these facts are being flaunted in the faces of the smug old party representatives by the Social-

Democrats, who do not forget the very dirty and dishonorable "free love" attacks made by the Tory press upon our party in the parliamentary elections a year or so ago.

For a long time the organized workers of America have been boycotting the product of the Buck Stove & Range Co. of St. Louis, and the boycott cost the company a great falling off in its business. Thousands of stoves of the Buck pattern that would have been purchased by workmen were not purchased. Try as it would the firm could not overcome the boycott and President Van Cleave, who had thrown him into the National Manufacturers' union in the hope of driving unionism out of the land, was driven to his grave by the unsuccessful struggle, and the majority stockholders, who were sick in mind and sick in pocketbook over the way their business had been run into perilous waters by Van Cleave, lost no time in granting their men the right to organize for their own protection and granting their other demands. The boycott was called off, and the Buck sales to working people is again on the increase.

But now an interesting development appears. Post, the Battle Creek chemical food man, who rose from poverty and wage labor through luck and sharp scheming and who has made millions out of his food concoctions, turns out to be a stockholder in the Buck company and as such, and as an implacable foe to the workers, has brought suit to prevent the Buck company from unionizing its plant. Not only this, but now a claim for \$750,000 damages, allegedly suffered as the result of the boycott, is set up under the Sherman act, making the case similar to the famous Danbury hat suit, in which the hatmakers recovered \$224,000 as the result of a boycott by the labor unions.

Post feels, no doubt, that the courts are class courts and that they may still be used by his class in its efforts to deprive labor of its weapons. But who dreamed that Post was connected with the Buck company? Under slavery a chattel knew his master. Under straight capitalism he does not know just what he is slaving for, and

certainly the workmen who have lately rushed to buy Buck stoves under the enthusiasm of the final settlement of the long drawn out fight on that product, have little dreamed that some of their dollars were going into the pockets of the contemptible Post.

How the Socialist agitation reach! The politicians revile Socialism because it is slowly hemming them in from all sides, and at the same time, for self-preservation have to square with the times and give utterance to more or less Socialistic precepts. Thus at Oswatimie, Kan., last week, even Roosevelt had to give utterance to the following endorsement of the hitherto despised Socialist contention:

"We are face to face with new conceptions of the relations of property to human welfare," he said, "chiefly because certain advocates of the rights of property as against the rights of men have been pushing their claims too far. The man who wrongly holds that every human right is secondary to his profit must now give way to the advocate of human welfare, who rightly maintains that every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree the public welfare may require it."

Now, Mr. Workingman, you who make Milwaukee what it is and sustain all the grand homes of the city, now you can see what the ruling class in society thinks of you.

You had a parade on Labor day, a parade of the organized workers of the city, and the largest held in years. And that demonstration was the main feature of the day—and both the English morning dailies filled their front pages with accounts and big headlines relative to anything else they could possibly find, and your doings, Mr. Workingman, was given only a measly column on a back page.

They scarcely take the pains to disguise their contempt for you!

If the bankers, or the board of trade gamblers, or the Merchants and Manufacturers' association had even held a pink tea on that day the papers would have filled their first pages full of pictures about it.

If the hon-ton and the idle had held a floral parade with a notorious Dave Rose in its midst, you know what spasms of adulation the daily papers

would have had over it, for you can look back to former years.

But a turnout of the working class of Milwaukee, with the mayor and city officials walking in the procession—that is too insignificant to the capitalist mind that the papers cater to to deserve notice.

But you are waking up, all right, in Milwaukee. You hewers of dollars that others luxuriate upon, you will yet have your day—and your own daily press.

### Roosevelt in Milwaukee

Roosevelt but Milwaukee last Wednesday and while he did not get a frost, he certainly did not get an ovation. The Press club that invited him issued a special paper called the Big Stick, which in a spiteful, childish way devoted columns to abuse of Mayor Seidel, because he had declined to serve on the reception committee and even added an offensive cartoon, which we reprint on page 4 this week. But along with this the Big Stick sprung a surprise. It selected to welcome Roosevelt in Seidel's stead, an alderman named Cornelius Corcoran, who was the right-hand bower of Dave Rose and his crooked regime in Milwaukee that brought on the graft investigations and grand juries.

This apotheosis of a man who served as president of the common council during the city's most malodorous boodle days (and who was himself indicted) shocked the decent citizenship of Milwaukee and tended to lower the newspaper craft in the eyes of the people. It was tasteless, to say nothing worse. And it did not add lustre to the reception.

### What Seidel Wrote for the Milwaukee Press Club

"I am asked by you to write a contribution to the Big Stick on the occasion of the visit to Milwaukee by former President Roosevelt. I would rather be excused, but as you are pressing me, I shall not play the hypocrite.

"If Mr. Roosevelt comes to Milwaukee holding the same ideas which he expressed in his article in the Outlook magazine of March 20, 1909, it is clear that he can not serve the cause of honesty and decency in American political life. It is possible that I have misunderstood the article, but inasmuch as I am a Socialist and he

Altogether Roosevelt's brief stay was not a success. Having forced the Socialist criticism of him to the front the Press club reaped what it sowed. Roosevelt got a tame reception at the Auditorium and at an overflow meeting. Radical Milwaukee was almost bored at the platitudes he offered and at several points he had to pause to give the cue for applause, and which came in a perfunctory way. His stale goods to the effect that evil is evil sounded pretty thin.

On the same evening and only two streets away the Milwaukee Federated Trades council adopted by unanimous rising vote of a large assemblage, resolutions commending the mayor and referring to Roosevelt's attempt to stampede the trial of the Western Federation of Miners officials, whose lives were at stake, by his well remembered "undesirable citizen" denunciation.

The attack on Mayor Seidel has had an electrifying effect in Milwaukee's factories, and the politicians will yet regret the incident, as, indeed, most of them already do.

There used to be a bi-partisan understanding on the part of the corporations that the city government in Milwaukee belonged to the Democrats and county government to the Republicans, and they handed out their campaign corruption money on that plan.

But the minute the Social-Democrats captured the city it broke the charm, and last Tuesday, primary day, the poor Democratic party couldn't muster up enough votes to get on the official ballot!

has designated Socialism as a thing which is against morals and religion, "abhorrent," "revolting"—which would "replace the family and home life by a glorious state free lunch counter and state foundling asylum"—I am sure that he will be pleased that I am not personally connected with his reception in the city.

"Claptrap utterances on political and economic topics we can hear with resignation or with amusement. But when Mr. Roosevelt enters the field of 'morality' and 'religion' and then misrepresents, distorts, and violently garbles and falsifies the principles of the international political movement

## Milwaukee's Notable Labor Day

Milwaukee: Great was Labor day in Milwaukee this year, and notable was the parade of organized labor and the great demonstration at Pabst park. The parade took over an hour to pass, and the crowd that lined the streets exceeded anything seen in recent years.

It was the most notable Labor day parade ever held in the United States, for it not only took place in a city just captured by labor, but was heralded by a Labor day proclamation written by an organized worker now occupying the mayor's chair, and that same mayor of the city marched in the parade, along with the other Socialist city and county officials. And at the head of the procession waved a large American flag, ornamented with red-ribbons for the occasion, which was loaned the Federated Trades' council for the occasion. That flag will be historic.

### An Eager Audience

At the park the mayor also delivered an address, portions of which are given below, dividing the time with W. B. Rubin of the city, who was attorney for the Moldera during their long strike and the "contempt" cases that grew out of the usual crop

of court injunctions. The crowd that gathered round the speakers' stand was one of the largest ever seen on a like occasion, and although the speaking lasted for nearly an hour and a half, it seemed loath to disperse. A more receptive audience was never seen and it drank in every word of the speakers and thirsted for more.

### Six Thousand in Line

There were six thousand men in line, and the various crafts made exceedingly good showings. At promptly 10:30 a. m. Grand Marshal Reddin of the Structural Iron Workers, started his platoon, steed down Chestnut street and waived the hosts of labor to follow. The lands struck up the Marseillaise hymn, a glorious marching piece, and the camera fiends who were aiming at the mayor and city officials clicked their machines as those worthies stepped off. The turn into Third street was a triumphant one and the people thundered their applause. There was applause also for the motto that some of the unions displayed, particularly those of the painters, which read "The City's Chief Asset is the Working Man—Mayor Seidel." "We Vote as we March," etc.

At the park Mayor Seidel was introduced by Assemblyman Frank J. Weber, business agent of the Federated Trades' council, the dean of business agents he might be properly called. Among other things the mayor said:

"As I was coming down the street this morning I met a friend, who shouted out to me:

"I see you are still alive, and Roosevelt only two days off."

"And I answered, 'Never touched me.'"

"It is a pity," continued the mayor, "that the thousands of other workers in the city can not be with you today to help celebrate this one day of the year which is dedicated to labor. I understand that although the girls and men of one of the large stores appealed to the management for the day off, they were refused. Do you call that liberty or freedom?"

"This is a peculiar age, one of turmoil and reaction, a day of phrases as well as action. Where ideals are lacking a word will often come in right. Politicians nowadays will often coin new phrases to cover up issues that in the main you should shun."

"One of these is 'conservation.' It is merely a phrase, something to get the eyes of the multitudes and bring them loudly clamoring to the ballot boxes on election day to aid the man who can howl the loudest. They say it means the conservation of the things that exist. Does it mean the conservation of the trust powers, of infatuations and the open-shop? Conservation sounds radical, but it will not reach the coal trust or the meat trust."

"Out of the Bureaucracy," means to drive out the bureaucrats. Now if it is proposed to drive out the bureaucrats by a Republican it is a Republican's

means the Democrats. It always means the fellow on the other side.

"When John F. Beggis wants anything he goes after it. Why should not you workmen do the same? Do you like John F. Learn your lessons from your enemies."

The succeeding speaker, Mr. Rubin, said in part:

"Two years ago you kicked the 'stuffers' out of the donkey, and you kicked him so hard that he has forsaken 'Billie' Bryan and is now looking about for a new veterinary surgeon. Now that would have been a good job, if you had not at the same time been so clumsy as to let the big elephant step and stay on your toes. Before you can have a chiropodist pare your corns, you have got to get the elephant off your feet. The elephant is possessed of much intelligence, but of more stomach, and he has been eating you out of house and home. Too big for a pet, if you will but turn him out we will give our Teddy a chance to shoot him without being compelled to go to Africa to do it, and whether the elephant he of the mastodon or mammoth variety, 'the devil a bit do we care.'"

"And our only Teddy says, punish the crooks big and little, and spare not the rod. Teddy eats up every crook alive, but like Jonah out of the whale, after Teddy gets through vomiting, they all come back alive. Punishment alone of crooks is not the remedy, Teddy. Change society that creates crooks and you will have no crooks. One deed is worth a million sermons. It is up to you workmen, and you alone, to make a change."

The picnic netted the council about \$1,500.

## Two Labor Day Proclamations

### From a Socialist Mayor

Human labor is the greatest factor of all in the work of the world. Labor of hand and labor of brain constitute the economic factor that has made possible all that we call civilization.

Custom and authority have left us many days dedicated to various institutions and events, all of which serve or have served some purpose. However, this one day, called Labor day, has been set aside to serve as the day to commemorate the fellowship and the service of labor.

It is well that on this day we reflect whether or not this force has received proper recognition. Inasmuch as a large class of citizens depends for livelihood entirely upon the sale of its labor, to whatever extent we fail to recognize properly the value and honor of this class, to that extent we bring a serious indictment against those institutions upon which devolve the duty to protect the rights of man and human life. Only the most vital needs and services should be permitted to dictate that workers be deprived of the day set apart for them.

Labor day is a time for the workers to look backward on hardships endured and battles won for the cause of labor. In this sense it is a day for pleasure and fellowship. But it must also be remembered that before us are tremendous tasks and on our shoulders are heavy responsibilities. These will require sober thought and steadfast purpose.

"In chief executive of the city, I therefore urge that all citizens participate in the celebration of Labor day, Monday, Sept. 6, and I urge especially on the working class, those in whose honor the day has been set apart, that they take part in it and use it as an opportunity to proclaim the worth, the dignity and power of labor."

EMIL SEIDEL, Mayor.

### From a Capitalist Governor

By authority of law I, J. O. Davidson, governor of the state of Wisconsin, hereby designate Monday, Sept. 6, as Labor day.

As the world advances in knowledge and virtue the labor of the useful toiler is more and more appreciated. Our forefathers, who laid the foundation of our national government, struck a blow at slavery and aristocracy when they proclaimed the doctrine that "all men are born free and equal." What is needed for the betterment of the toilers' condition is education; correct knowledge of rights and duties, a closer union and sympathy with one another and a due regard for the interests of the man or corporation that gives them employment. The workman and employer should be friends, not enemies, and any differences between them should be adjusted by arbitration, and not by violence.

Our political system is broad enough to furnish means to peacefully redress every grievance, and the students among the toilers should bend their thoughts to devise some means for amicable and peaceable solution of labor problems. Idleness is waste, destruction of property is waste, and the loss falls ultimately on society, the larger part of which is made up of men and women who toil.

The executive recommends that all industrial institutions generally suspend operations, and that so far as possible, employers and employees alike join in the celebration.

## Theodore Roosevelt

By Victor L. Berger.

It has been said that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt VULGARIZES everything he touches.

This is a pretty hard statement. On the other hand, it must be admitted that while he has a certain trenchant crudity of expressing commonplace thoughts, which is bound to attract the average little bourgeois who has not the time or the inclination to think, Roosevelt's general influence on the public is far from elevating.

To begin with, one is inclined to ask: Who is Roosevelt? Why is Roosevelt? And what is Roosevelt?

Who is he? He is an ex-president of the United States. Why is he? Because Tom Platt wanted to get rid of him in the state of New York and therefore "kicked him upstairs" into the vice-presidency—Czolgosz did the rest. What is he? He is the hero of the average farmer's boy and of many a barkeeper. And at the same time, he is also the last hope of the Wall street banker in case Socialism should get the upper hand.

He is worshipped by the progressive of the La Follette camp—and W. K. Vanderbilt considered it an honor to be placed on the Roosevelt reception committee in New York.

The New York Evening Post once said that the secret of the popular admiration for Roosevelt in Europe lay in the fact that he typified to the people there the "social revolution." Most Socialists would laugh at the idea of anybody imagining Roosevelt revolutionary.

Yet nevertheless that is the notion not only in our country, but also in Europe.

But the European Socialist papers "didn't do a thing" to the great American idol—Theodore Roosevelt.

The Berlin Vorwarts in an editorial insisted that our Teddy was destitute not only of all capacity but also of all modesty. "The peace hero of the hour proved in the office of president of the United States the most diligent promoter of jingoism and militarism." He it was, declared the Vorwarts, who contrived the revolution in Panama by fomenting dissensions between the little Central American republics. Nor is he worthy of the title of gentleman, being absolutely without culture, according to the Vorwarts; and "a man ever ready to pick a quarrel with the weak." Roosevelt was also called a braggart who "prates of things he never understood because his mind is incapable of grasping the spirituality of truth." His knowledge is an ill-digested hotch-pot of "co-ordinated irrelevances" upon which he bases unfounded conclusions and "unsound generalizations."

Thus the Vorwarts has beaten poor Teddy "to a frazzle"—to use one of his own expressions.

And it is rather a strange view to take of the would-be future emperor of America—of the man for whom some of our great capitalists claim that he will be re-elected president with a subsequent change in the constitution to retain him in office while he lives—the man whom even the New York Sun, which does not love him, calls "the man of destiny." The man who is L. L. D. of many universities, besides being the most near-sighted lion hunter and trust killer in the world.

However, Theodore need not be taken very seriously, because he lacks character. He is an excellent advertiser and would have made a success with any breakfast food or sure corn remedy. He also made a pretty good advertising campaign while he was in the jungles of Africa and during his trip in Europe. But he stands for nothing and nobody in particular, except for Theodore Roosevelt, and consequently he will not be able to stand even for him in the end.

Therefore, Theodore Roosevelt will never be able to carry this world "through the beginning of a new dark age," as George D. Herron fears. It would take an extraordinarily big man to do that—even if conditions were favorable.

But conditions make for light, not for darkness.

Besides, any attacks upon Socialism from this or any other source can only lead to its benefit by showing their utter fallacy.

And if Theodore wants to become a life-long president—like Diaz—or an emperor like Napoleon III, then he will surely be compelled to become more or less Socialistic. All monarchies—at least at their beginning—are bound to cater to the masses, to cater to democracy.

The world is bound to go forward, and not backward. In an age that has the wisdom of all past generations stored up in its libraries, no Tamara or Jengis Khan—and surely no Theodore Roosevelt—can ever set the wheel of progress backward.

Victor L. Berger

of the working class, he can not expect that his distinguished position as a former president of the United States relieves him of responsibility for his utterances. He who speaks incorrectly, not out of ignorance, but with a cunning and deliberate purpose to create a false impression can lay no claim to the right of preaching either morality or religion or civic righteousness.

"In the speaking tour of Mr. Roosevelt through the west, I fail to see anything of importance beyond political plans and designs. As such, of course, it is of no special service to the present city administration. The problems that now confront our city are of much the same nature as those the nation faces. The main problem, 'How can the producers of the tools that they use to secure their livelihood but do not possess,' can not be solved by dishonest methods. If Mr. Roosevelt can aid in the solution of these problems, following the example of Thomas Edison, it is his duty as a

patriot to do so. If not, his efforts, however well meant, must prove a disappointment to the nation."

"EMIL SEIDEL"

Emil von Schleinitz, the editor of the Milwaukee Germania, who wrote such insulting rot against Mayor Seidel for the German workmen who read the paper in swallow. Editor von Schleinitz, who would like to wear his clothes decollete to show the proud spot where a crown prince once graciously kicked him, was also in his glory last Wednesday. He had noticed that Europe sizes Roosevelt up as a coming emperor. If someone could give the poor fellow a mental kick to awaken him to a realization of the fact that he is now in a democracy instead of a monarchy, it would be an advantage to the newspaper for which he writes his hysterical twaddle.

"For man is man, and who is more?" only von Schleinitz cannot see it.

## Progress Is Fine—Yet \$5,500 Is Needed Immediately to Prevent Delay

Since Aug. 30 to, and including, Sept. 6, just twenty-two shares of stock, amounting to \$550, have been sold and paid for.

This is doing good. But good as it is, we should like to see it proceed faster. The Herald's facilities were taxed to the utmost last week. It made our present space so crowded that we were compelled to pile up mail bags and thousands of pieces of literature out on the sidewalk. The additional space in the new building is needed right now. The building must not be delayed, comrades. It's up to you. We are doing all we can.

The new project is an excellent investment. It will not make you rich quick, but if you want a safe place, better than any bank, to place your savings, here is your chance. It has been endorsed by the Federated Trades council in the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, Certain well-known friends of labor have recently incorporated 'The People's Realty Company,' for the purpose of acquiring land upon which to erect a building that shall be suitable as the home of Milwaukee organized labor—containing its business offices, meeting halls, etc., together with the plant of labor's official papers, the headquarters (local and state) of the workmen's political party, and other friendly business interests; and

"WHEREAS, A majority of the stock of said corporation has already been sold, and real estate purchased, the location of the site (northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets) being such that the property must rapidly increase in value; and

"WHEREAS, The plans laid, or in formulation, are of the most careful and adequate, providing for entire

safety as to investment and for accommodation to meet the growth of the city and the trade union movement;

"RESOLVED, That the Milwaukee Federated Trades council hereby unqualifiedly endorse and recommend the People's Realty company and its purposes; that trade unions are earnestly recommended to support and further this company and movement by the purchase of capital stock and by the rental of offices and halls in the building to be built; that individual members of unions who have \$25 or upward that they may invest should buy of the capital stock and give the company their active and continuous encouragement and support.

"RESOLVED, That in earnest of this resolution the Milwaukee Federated Trades council hereby instructs its officers to at once make application for the purchase of stock in the said People's Realty company to the amount of \$50.

"When the above was read there was an immediate motion that the number of shares to be taken be increased from two to eight. It was pointed out that the fact that individual unions were buying stock did not lessen the interest and obligation of the central body to be in the midst of the undertaking. The meeting then unanimously voted to secure eight shares.

Money invested in this enterprise is safe—as safe as any investment can be made under present conditions. Why, then, should anyone leave money in the banks, drawing only 2 1/2 or 3 per cent interest? Here's your chance to get probably 6 per cent or more. Here is about the way the investment will pay. It is approximately as nearly correct as can be figured out ahead of time:

ESTIMATED INCOME AND EXPENSES	
Building, Four Stories and Basement	\$65,000 Investment
Capital stock \$40,000, of which \$10,000	is treasury stock.....\$30,000.00
Mortgage	35,000.00
Mortgage payable in thirty yearly installments.	
Estimated Expenses per Year	
Taxes	\$800.00
Repairs	500.00
Janitor service	720.00
Water	80.00
Coal	600.00
Insurance	200.00
Towel service, renovation, bookkeeping, etc.	400.00
Operating expenses	\$3,300.00
3 1/2 per cent sinking fund on \$35,000	1,167.00
5 per cent interest on \$35,000 mortgage, average for 30 years	875.00
6 per cent dividend on \$30,000 stock	1,800.00
Average yearly losses on rent	500.00
	7,642.00
Average surplus	758.00
	\$8,400.00

Many of you intend to take one or more shares of the stock in this

enterprise. Do so now and the money will arrive when it is most

—Courtesy Milwaukee Journal.  
Mayor Seidel in Labor Day Parade.



## Labor's Great Power

Message to Workers of Mill, Mine, Factory, Office and Field--Davidson's False Economics

By Henry T. Jones

(Written for The Herald)

GOV. JAMES O. DAVIDSON, elected by the votes of the working class of Wisconsin, has demonstrated over his own signature that he doesn't understand the elementary principles of political economy. In his Labor day proclamation he makes it plain that he believes that the interests of labor and capital are identical. A school boy or a workman who has learned the first principles of economics, knows that the interests of the employer and employee, in this capitalist state of society which Gov. Davidson upholds, are absolutely antagonistic. Especially where industry is carried on by a corporation.

"A closer union and sympathy with one another and a due regard for the interests of the man or firm or corporation that gives them employment," is what is needed, says the state's executive, who was placed in office by the votes of workmen who voted the Republican ticket.

Now, let's see how much sympathy there is between the workman and the firm or corporation that "gives people employment." In the first place, when a man seeks employment he goes to the place where he can get the biggest pay, and work the shortest hours. It is to the worker's in-

terest to turn out the smallest amount of wealth he can in the shortest time at the least physical and mental effort, and for so doing to get the biggest possible wage. The worker thoroughly realizes this. He is not interested in the profits of the firm or corporation, for he has no share in that. He is working for wages, and he always wants and endeavors to get the biggest pay for the least effort. That is why he joins a labor union, takes part in strikes, boycotts, etc., and does everything within his power, together with his fellow workers, to force the employer to give him a larger share of the wealth which he creates. If this is not true, why does the worker pay part of his wages to maintain the power of his union?

### Profits and Profits

Now, what is the position of the employer, firm or corporation? Is the employing class in business, as Gov. Davidson says, to give the workers employment? Certainly not. The employing class goes into business to make profits and to declare big dividends, and the success of this capitalist class is made manifest only when the balance sheet shows a profit, and the bigger the per cent in profits, the greater the measurement of business success.

And while the president or general manager may be receiving wages to the extent of \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year the enterprise is not counted a success unless dividends can also be declared to stockholders who contribute no labor effort toward the conduct of the business.

And what is the attitude of the firm or corporation toward the machinists, hod-carriers, bricklayers, firemen, farmers, bookkeepers, foremen, superintendents, carpenters, clerks,

draughtsmen, electricians, or any and all the useful workers in the mill, mine, factory, office or field. Is the capitalist employing class interested in paying them big wages, working them short hours and granting them long vacations and opportunity for education, culture and enjoyment? Not in the least. The employing class is interested solely in profits and big profits at that. And consequently the employing class pays the workers the least wage they can induce the wage-earner to accept and they work him the longest hours they can force him to work and at the same time they "speed him up" to the limit of endurance. And the most cruel and meanest of the employing class sets the pace for the rest of the employers and the result is the survival of the most unfit, and the vicious exploitation of the workers.

### Interests Not Identical

So it is evident to the workers and especially to the Socialist workingman--if not to Wisconsin's governor and the class he represents--that the interests of the firm or corporation and the interests of their employees are diametrically opposed.

The capitalist employer is not a philanthropist; neither is the worker. The former wants profits and the lower the wages paid the greater the dividends. The worker wants the biggest wage he can get and the more he gets the less the percentage of profit for the stockholders. The dividend receiver is not interested in the wage-earner except to get all the profit out of him he can and the wage-earner is always striving to get the biggest pay he can force the employing class to pay.

So forget the identity of interest, Gov. Davidson, for it does not exist.

### Giant vs. Pigmy

But it is the great-in-numbers and powerful-in-use working class in the mill, mine, factory, office and field that we are interested in and not in the insignificant-in-numbers, and useless capitalist minority represented by Gov. Davidson and every other old party governor in every other commonwealth in the United States. It is the great giant of labor that we wish to educate. And to educate him that the interests of capital and labor are in sympathy with each other would be but to deceive him, for such is not the truth despite the plutocratic wail of some capitalist governors.

Workers of the mill, mine, factory, office and field, of Wisconsin, and of every other state, do you realize your power? Do you realize that not one governor, president, congressman, assemblyman, sheriff, constable, judge, pound-master or any other elective office-holder can get into political power without your votes? Your power at the ballot box is hundred to one to that of the exploiting class? You are a giant in strength compared with the pigmy of capitalism when it comes to an expression of that strength at the ballot box. Your power which you will have a chance to express at the polls next November is so tremendous as to cause the ruling class to tremble. Not all the finest power of the police, military or courts can stop you if you use your brains. The earth is here for the benefit and joy of the people on it, not for the pleasure of the few and the exploitation of the many. The wealth of this nation is estimated at \$125,000,000,000 and as not one capitalist ever contributed any effort toward creating the useful class of workers should rule.

We are pleading with you toilers of the cities and tillers of the villages and farms! We are pleading with you to ascertain the extent of your own importance and power!

A November election is not far away. Are you going to work for the elimination of poverty or the further perpetuation of poverty. Are you going to vote for more dividends and profits for the trusts and corporations and greater privations for yourselves, or are you going to vote in the interest of your class and the emancipation of yourselves?

"All men are born free and equal," quotes the smug Gov. Davidson in his Labor day proclamation. If you were working for \$1.50 or even \$3 a day, governor, and had a family of six to shelter, feed, clothe and educate, how about the equal opportunity for yourself, your wife or any of the six? Answer this like a statesman, not like a corporation courier. Answer it anyway if you can.

"Our political system is broad

## The Limit of Endurance

One Section of the Proletariat Is "Worked to Death," While the Other Section Is "Starved to Death"

By William Henry Ferber

(Crowded out from last week.)

THE LIMIT of human endurance is measured and computed by the strength of the average giant or amazon.

When a capitalist, or the director of a trust wants a "hand," he is selected by examining his hands and fingers, and feeling of his biceps, just as a horse or cattle buyer examines the animal before making the purchase.

When a firm wants a stenographer she is tested out to see what her capacity per minute is, and then given an opportunity to "make good" on the entire day's work. If she can show a speed capacity of 150 to 200 "clicks" a minute she is rated as worthy of trial. If she can keep up the average at 100 per minute for eight to twelve hours per day on a dry ham sandwich and a drink of hydrant water, and then do her work well day in and day out, not lose her sweet temper when the old boss is ugly; and put up with the insults and kisses and hugs of the "manager," she bids fair to continue until she gets nervous prostration, and must give up her job, to take the much needed rest.

Typewriting is hell! I have a large number of lady acquaintances, and with one or two exceptions, they work to THE LIMIT OF HUMAN ENDURANCE.

Very often it occurs that some poor, frail "hello girl," stenographer or bookkeeper must change her occupation because she could no longer endure the tortures, and must take up a job at the elbow or handkerchief counter on the munificent sum of \$1.75 per. In order to hold her job she must get her brunettes hair bleached or dyed. She must allow the department boss to practice any indignities he wishes to inflict, in order that her wages may be raised to \$1.75 per; and that it may become possible for her to wear long tied on ostrich or aigrette plumes, silk shirts and French boots.

For those who don't like the embrace of the boss or his department foremen, they are told to "try to get a 'GENTLEMANLY FRIEND' to help support them."

If neither of the above methods suit, they are at liberty to quit.

The capitalist wage system is eccentically fine. It is not enforced servitude, for if you cannot stand the work and don't like the job, then you are usually at liberty to quit.

Capitalism, however, enforces idleness. There are more workers than jobs. Therefore, if you are not strong

enough to furnish means to peacefully redress every grievance," is another quotation from Gov. Davidson's Labor day proclamation. Right you are, governor. The Socialist political principles are broad enough to take in all the workers of the mill, mine, factory, office and field. Workers in the industrial plants of the cities, and the farmers in the fields are invited to make use of their great power through political action. And this great, useful giant, collectivity, is going to win. It is not going to win because its cause is wrong, it is going on to victory because its cause is right--tremendously right.

"The workman and employee should be friends, not enemies, and any difference between them should be adjusted by arbitration," is another lullaby by Wisconsin's governor in his famous proclamation. How can these differences be arbitrated when the employer ninety-nine times out of a hundred says "THERE IS NOTHING TO ARBITRATE."

"A peaceful solution of all labor problems" can be settled at the ballot box, as soon as the majority of the voters finds out how important his ballot is to him and his interests.

Every vote for a candidate on a Democratic or Republican ticket is a vote of approval for the system that you don't want if you belong to the useful class.

A vote for an "insurgent" means

enough to hold your job, you are at liberty to remain idle until you starve and you are at liberty to starve until you die. Very few will care whether you starve to death, or commit suicide. Our system is heartless and brutal in the extreme. In ancient times they killed the weak and crippled.

In modern times we starve them to death. Modern society is no more human than was the ancient civilization.

Years ago when farm work was performed with hand tools, the laborers used to pique themselves against someone who was weak or unused to the work. The weak one was obliged to perform the same work as did the strong ones, and so he was soon "bushed," or "tuckered out," and the stronger and fiercer brutes gloated and delighted at the distress of the victims.

I have seen many a poor fellow who had been in the hospital, and still too weak to perform manual labor, overcome and drop exhausted after several hours of toil; and the stronger co-workers say: "Oh, he is too damned lazy to work!" But the poor fellow was starved, and obliged to take up some strenuous occupation in order to make a living.

### Slow Murder

I have found widows who had just buried their husbands, the bread-winners, go to work to become bread-winners for the half-orphaned children; too weak to stand the strain, and break down in a few days. In one particular case the boss, who is a comrade and a Socialist, told me the following: "No, Mrs. Brown had to quit the job; so you won't see her here at this time longer but again. You know, her husband died recently and left the family unprovided for, and as she was all used up taking care of him, she was unable to stand the strain of being a washer, so she broke down. Our girls work nine hours in a straight shift, and as they have to hustle pretty hard, they break down quick."

Yesterday a lady comrade, who is a waitress, said to me:

"I doubt whether we shall have Socialism very soon, for most of the working women are so ignorant that they like wage slavery even under the strain of work."

When prejudice shall cease men and women will wake up and will discover that it is not WORK that they have been looking for, but rather the product of their labor, and they will say, "Well, if that is Socialism, I want it and I think I have been a Social-Democrat a long time and didn't know it."

that you want regulation or patches. If it is right to regulate it is right to own. Do you want a patch on your worn out trousers or a new pair of pants?

Forget the insurgent business. It is reactionary. The system is too rotten to patch up. A new article is the only sane remedy. La Follette may know this, but he is a trimmer.

The plain and practical application of common sense is the remedy, truthfully says Charles Edward Russell. This student of political economy says that La Follette's insurgent program only clouds the issue. Right! The way to deal with an evil is not to regulate, but to abolish it.

The more food you produce, the more machinery you turn out, the more railroads you build, the more clothing you make--the quicker the panic is here. That means when you have produced too much you can't have it! Think that over between now and November and then vote for more panics if you want to. We can stand it as long as you can.

The billions of wealth that is produced is turned out for the people of the earth to use, consume and enjoy. But when the vast majority is robbed of the means (by the profit game) to make use of this wealth they can't get it. Then the system becomes clogged. Will you have to be evicted by the sheriff, clubbed by the police or shot by the militia before you can see that truth?

## Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMANITY depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are secured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are controlled by a tiny minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become dominant class.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION. In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring over larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain from their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power, the wage workers--or that have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power--the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting "superior" class on the one hand, and the exploited and oppressed class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reforms of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual gain, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculation, is the basis of all the social evils of our time.

MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS. In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate the production of goods. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to the condition of poverty.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crashes which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years. In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workers in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory, and snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools, and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wastes millions of man and kills hundreds of thousands of workers in the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED. To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists keep in their grasp all organs of the public power, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant political parties, the legislatures and public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislators and corrupt our courts by the use of money and the power of the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it materially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The ruling class, however, has the most vital and direct interest in maintaining the capitalist system.

## Karl Marx on Machinery

"The machine," which is the starting point of the industrial revolution, supersedes the workman who handles the single tool by a mechanism operating with a number of similar tools and set-in-motion by a single motive power, whatever the form of that power may be. Along with the tool the skill of the workman in handling it passes over to the machine. The capabilities of the tool are emancipated from the restraints that are inseparable from human labor--power. Thereby the technical foundation on which is based the division of labor in manufacture (proper) is swept away. Hence in the place of the hierarchy of specialized workmen that characterizes manufacture, there appears on the scene in the automatic factory a tendency to EQUALIZE AND REDUCE TO ONE AND THE SAME LEVEL EVERY KIND OF WORK that has to be done by the minders of the machines; in the place of the artificially produced differentiations of the detail workmen appear the natural differences of age and sex."--Capital, Vol. I.

### Labor Is Nobody

"Everybody's gone to the country," writes the vacation editor of the capitalist press, when the mercury sizzles up around the top of the tube. What a comfort to the sweating, muggy working class that insists on staying in town and sleeping in parks, and not in roofs all through the hot spell. Yes, everybody's gone on a vacation except the tired mothers and babies of the poor, the man behind the machinery, the ditch digger, the worn-out shop girl, the poverty-stricken invalid, the child slave of the factories, the hired girls and tired messenger boys. Everybody's gone--except the 90 per cent that stays at home and slaves so the plutocrats of America can take their wives and poodle dogs to the refreshing sea breeze--Hope.

### Cheerless Lives

According to the Federal Immigration commission, 75 per cent of the miners in the bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania are foreign born, mostly from southern and eastern Europe. They live in company houses, none of which is any too good, while "in some cases they are barely fit for human habitation." The necessities of life are mostly purchased in company stores, the price being deducted from the wages. The average yearly earnings of heads of families were found to be only \$431, or about \$8.30 a week. These meager wages have to be supplemented in

## A Problem for "Teddy"

WHEN "Teddy" comes to Milwaukee I wish someone would ask him to explain the following:

Two boys of the same age graduate at the same time from the same public school. One (whose father has the money to do so) sends him three years to school of law, medicine, or architecture if he rises to the best there is in the business his earnings will be from fifty to one hundred dollars a week.

The other (whose father is not able to have him taught a profession) serves a three-year apprenticeship, if he rises to the best there is in his business his earnings will be from fifteen to thirty-five dollars a week.

Now, can "Teddy" or anyone else say that the boy who became a mechanic would not have done just as well in a profession?

If it is his brains that count they both had them while boys at school. Why should one of them lose his after growing up?

If they are both necessary public servants and both mentally capable why should their pay be so different?

If "Teddy" can answer this he can do what millions of his class have tried and are trying to do and all are failing disgustingly. C. P. B.

Some way. So lodgers are taken in, with resulting over-crowding. The excessive number of accidents in the mines is ascribed to the fact that most of these people had never been employed in mining before coming to this country, as well as to their ignorance of English. Of those who have been here ten years, only 22 per cent had taken steps to become citizens. Such is the cheerless picture of the lives of the slaves of the pick and shovel in the richest country on earth.--N. Y. Call.

### Nothing Left

"And what are we to understand by the biblical expression, 'the four corners of the earth'?" asks the instructor in theology.

"Rockefeller's corner in oil. Havemeyer's corner in sugar. Carnegie's corner in steel, and Paten's corner in wheat," answers the new student.--Saturday Evening Post.

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The leaflet, which is four page 6x9, will be sent in any quantity where in the United States or Canada postpaid at the following prices: 1000 \$1.75, 500 \$1.00, 100 20c

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## PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION

The Progressive Journal of Education is an educational magazine that no Socialist interested in educational problems can afford to be without. It has been in the field for the last three years and won an enviable reputation among all progressive and scientific educators in the English speaking world.

Just the thing to get your school teachers to read if you want them to get the Socialist point of view on education.

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# The Story of the Denshawai Horror

A Condensation of Barnard Shaw's Article on British Rule in Egypt Showing the Kind of Thing the "American" Roosevelt Stood for When He Denounced Egyptians for Desiring Independence

**D**ENSHAWAI is a little Egyptian village in the Nile delta. Besides the dilapidated huts among the reeds by the roadside, and the palm trees, there are towers of unbacked brick.

These towers are pigeon houses; for the villagers keep pigeons just as an English farmer keeps poultry.

Try to imagine the feelings of an English village if a party of Chinese officers suddenly appeared and began shooting the ducks, the geese, the hens and the turkeys, and carried them off, asserting that they were wild birds.

Well, that is the British equivalent

of what happened at Denshawai when a party of English officers went pigeon-shooting there the year before last. The inhabitants complained and memorialized, but they obtained no redress; the law failed them in their hour of need. So one leading family of pigeon farmers, Mahfouz by name, despaired of the law; and its head, Hassan Mahfouz, aged 60, made up his mind not to submit tamely to a repetition of the outrage.

Fancy the feelings of Denshawai when on the 13th of June last, there drove to the village four khaki-clad British officers with guns, one of them being a shooter of the year before, accompanied by one other officer on horseback, and also by a dragoman and an Ombashi, or police officer. The oriental blood of Hassan Mahfouz boiled; and he warned them that they would not be allowed to shoot pigeons; but as they did not understand his language, the warning had no effect.

The villagers remonstrated and finally seized the gun of the youngest officer. It went off in the struggle, and wounded three men and the wife of one Abd-el-Nebi, a young man of 25. Now the lady, though, as it turned out, only temporarily disabled, gave herself up for dead; and the feeling in the village was much as if our imaginary Chinese officers, on being interfered with in their slaughter of turkeys, had killed an English farmer's wife. Abd-el-Nebi, her husband, took the matter to heart. His threshing floor also caught fire somehow (the official English theory is that he set it on fire as a signal for revolt to the entire Moslem world); and all the lads and loafers in the place were presently on the spot. The other officers seeing their friend in trouble, joined him. Abd-el-Nebi hit the supposed murderer of his wife with a stick; Hassan Mahfouz used a stick also; and the lads and loafers began to throw stones and bricks. Five London policemen would have seen that

there was nothing to be done but fight their way out, as there is no use arguing with an irritated mob, especially if you do not know its language. Had the shooting party been in the charge of a capable non-commissioned officer he would perhaps have got it safely off. As it was, the officers tried propitiation, making their overtures in pantomime.

## Were Put to Flight

They gave up their guns; they offered watches and money to the crowd. Naturally, they were mobbed worse than before; and what they did not give to the crowd was taken from them, whether as payment for the pigeons, blood money, or simple plunder, was not gone into. The officers then "agreed to run," the arrangement being that the Englishmen being the juniors, should run away to camp and bring help to the Irishmen. They bolted accordingly; but the third, the youngest, seeing the two Irishmen hard put to it, went back and stood by them. Of the two fugitives, one, after a long race in the Egyptian afternoon sun, got to the next village and there dropped, smitten by sunstroke, of which he died. The other ran on and met a patrol, which started to the rescue.

Meanwhile, the other three officers had been taken out of the hands of the lads and the loafers, of Abd-el-Nebi and Hassan Mahfouz, by the elders and watchmen, and saved from further injury, but not before they had been severely knocked about, one of them having one of the bones of his left arm broken near the wrist—simple fracture of the thin end of the ulna. They were also brought to the threshing floor; shown the wounded woman; informed by gestures that they deserved to have their throats cut for murdering her; and kicked (with naked feet, fortunately); but at this point the elders and constables stopped the mobbing.

## A Mob Is a Mob

No English mob, under similar provocation, would have behaved any better; and few would have done as little mischief. It is not many months since that an old man, not a foreigner and not a believer, was kicked to death in the streets of London because the action of a park constable in turning him out of a public park exposed him to suspicion of misconduct. At Denshawai the officers were not on duty.

They should have been severely reprimanded and informed that they had themselves to thank for what happened to them; and the villagers who assaulted them should have been treated with leniency, and assured that pigeon-shooting would not be allowed in future.

That is what should have ensued. Now for what actually did ensue.

Abd-el-Nebi, in consideration of the injury to his wife, was only sentenced to penal servitude for life. And our clemency did not stop there. His wife was not punished at all—not even charged with stealing the shot which was found in her person. And lest Abd-el-Nebi should feel lonely at 25 in beginning penal servitude for the rest of his days, another young man of 20 was sent to penal servitude for life with him.

No such sentimentality was shown to Hassan Mahfouz. An Egyptian pigeon farmer who objects to British sport, threatens British officers and gentlemen when they shoot his pigeons, and actually hits those officers with a substantial stick, is clearly a ruffian to be made an example of. Penal servitude was not enough for a man of 60 who looked 70, and might not have lived to suffer five years of it. So Hassan was hanged, but as a special mark of consideration for his family, he was hanged in full view of his own house, with his wives and children and grandchildren enjoying the spectacle from the roof. And lest this privilege should excite jealousy in other households, three other Denshawais were hanged with him.

## A Dignified Killing

Hanging, however, is the least sensational form of public execution; it lacks those elements of blood and torture for which the military and bureaucratic imagination lings. So, as they had room for only one man on the gallows, and had to leave him hanging half an hour to make sure

work and give his family plenty of time to watch him swinging ("slowly turning round and round on himself"), as the local papers described it, thus having two hours to kill as well as four men, they kept the entertainment going by flogging eight men with fifty lashes each.

It is unspeakably reassuring to learn from the British official reports laid before parliament that "due dignity was observed in carrying out the executions," that "all possible humanity was shown in carrying them out," and that "the arrangements were admirable, and reflect credit on all concerned." As this last testimonial apparently does not refer to the victims, they are evidently officially considered not to have been concerned in the proceedings at all. Finally, Lord Cromer certifies that the Englishman in charge of the proceedings is "a singularly humane man, and is very popular amongst the natives of Egypt by reason of the great sympathy he has always shown for them." It will be seen that parliamentary papers, Nos. 3 and 4, Egypt 1906 are not lacking in unconscious humor.

## "Just and Necessary"

In any case there was not time to flog everybody, nor to flog three of the floggies enough, so these three had a year's hard labor apiece in addition to their floggings. Six others were not flogged at all, but were sent to penal servitude for seven years each. One man got fifteen years. Total for the morning's work: Ten flogged, two to penal servitude for life, one to fifteen years penal servitude, six to seven years penal servitude, three to imprisonment for a year with hard labor and fifty lashes, and five to fifty lashes.

Lord Cromer certifies that these proceedings were "just and necessary." He also gives his reasons. It appears that the boasted justice introduced into Egypt by the English in 1882 was imaginary, and that the real work of coping with Egyptian disorder was done by brigandage commissions, composed of Egyptians. These commissions, when an offense was reported, descended on the incriminated village, seized everybody concerned, and plied them with tortures, mentionable and unmentionable, until they accused everybody they were expected to accuse. The accused were in turn tortured until they confessed anything and everything they were accused of. They were then killed, flogged, or sent to penal servitude.

## To Get Their Respect

A new sort of tribunal in the nature of a court-martial had therefore to be invented to replace the brigandage commissions; but simple British military courts-martial probably the best available form of official lynch law, were made impossible by the jealousy of the "loyal" (to England) Egyptians.

Hence we got, in 1895, a tribunal constituted in which three English officials sat with two Egyptian officials, exercising practically unlimited powers of punishment without a jury and without appeal. They represent the best of our judicial and military officialism. And what that best is may be judged by the sentences on the Denshawai villagers.

Lord Cromer's justification of the tribunal is practically that, bad as it is, the brigandage commissions were worse. Also (lest we should propose to carry our moral superiority any further), that the Egyptians are so accustomed to associate law and order with floggings, executions, torture and lynch law, that they will not respect any tribunal which does not continue these practices. This is a far-reaching argument; for instance, it suggests that Church of England missionaries might do well to adopt the rite of human sacrifice when evangelizing tribes in whose imagination that practice is inseparably bound up with religion. It suggests that the sole reason why the Denshawai tribunal did not resort to torture for the purpose of extorting confessions and evidence was that parliament might not stand it—though really a parliament which stood the executions would, one would think, stand anything. The tribunal had certainly no intention of allowing witness to tes-

(Continued to 4th page.)

## Bullets or Ballots?

By a Spanish-American War Veteran

(Written for The Herald.)

**B**ULLETS or ballots? This is always an interesting subject. You can hear people talk about it while they sip coffee in Milwaukee restaurants. And out among the farmers in the country stores you will meet with opinions on whether the people will get what is coming to them by ballots or bullets.

August Belmont, of the National Civic Federation, says that sometimes he "can see the man on his back coming over the hill-top." Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the United States treasury, says we are close to the time when there will be such an army of unemployed workmen that blood will be spilled in the streets of American cities.

Maybe these men are wrong. Maybe they are right. Nobody knows. It is delicate work and risky business to read the future.

But this much is certain. Here is one thing that is sure. Some of the BIG MEN IN THE UNITED STATES ARE AFTER THINGS THAT WILL BE OF ADVANTAGE TO THEM AND OF DISADVANTAGE TO THE WORKERS IN CASE OF TROUBLE.

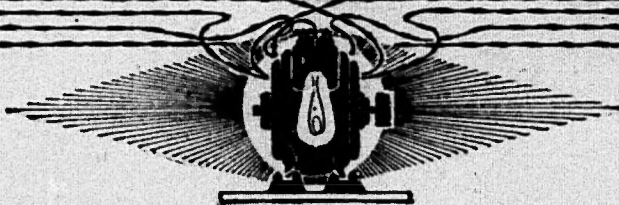
I ask you to read what Maj. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant says in his annual report on the Department of

War, issued Aug. 22, as follows: "The greatly better condition of the roads in this section of the United States and the wonderful increase in the numbers and the improved construction of automobiles have suggested to me the utilization of these machines in the military service. Automobiles are purchased by citizens as rapidly as the manufacturers turn them out, and while they are produced by the tens of thousands, there is never a reserve stock on hand to supply a sudden demand for a large number; especially in the case of the larger class of automobiles, which could be of use in the military service in times of necessity."

"It therefore seems to me that it would be wise if the national government passed laws that would cause the registration of all automobiles capable of transporting four or more passengers and that the owners of these machines be legally obliged to transfer them, upon demand, to the government for military use, for a sum of money not greater than the first cost of the machine to the owner, at the time the machine is needed."

"If this were done, the government could have at hand, and without cost, a supply of transportation for the rapid movement of troops in case of need. The cost would be vastly less than would be necessary under present conditions."

This is radical! This ought to call



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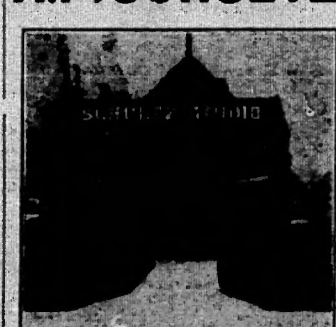
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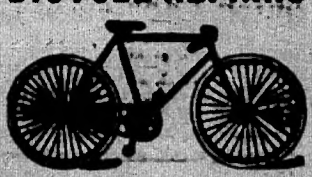
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Entered as the Milwaukee Postoffice on Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.



The above cartoon is taken from the Milwaukee Press Club's Roosevelt Publication, The Big Stick, which was devoted largely to defamation of Mayor Seidel. It was perpetrated by an artist named Osborn, employed by the Daily Sentinel.

Recent Herald callers: Louis De Baw, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Eads How, St. Louis, Mo.; John J. Jessup, Chicago, Ill.; Katherine G. Jessup, Sam Jessup, Galesburg, Ill.; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; Emma Hoffman, Kansas City, Kan.; Charles J. Chase, Sacramento, Cal.; L. E. Katterfeld, Topeka, Kan.

Socialism has in Germany fifty representatives in the Reichstag, 185 in the various state parliaments and 6,157 on local governing bodies. It possesses sixty-five daily newspapers with 1,041,498 subscribers, the receipts from subscriptions and advertisements reaching the respectable sum of \$2,795,000. The party's income apart from sale of publications, is only \$275,000, or less than 2 shillings per head of the membership. The armies of the state in esse and the Socialist state in posse are about equal. Both have a peace strength of about 600,000, capable of expansion or mobilization to about three millions. But, as President Kruger told the reformers, the state in esse, "has the guns."

### The Denshawai Horror-Continued

tify against British officers; for, as it happened, the Omabashi who accompanied them on the two shooting expeditions on Ahmed Hassan Zakouk, aged 26, was rash enough to insist that after the shot that struck the woman, the officers fired on the mob twice. This appears in the parliamentary paper; but the French newspaper L'Egypte is quoted by Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt as reporting that Zakouk, on being asked by one of the English judges whether he was not afraid to say such a thing, replied, "Nobody in the world is able to frighten me; the truth is the truth," and was promptly told to stand down. Mr. Blunt adds that Zakouk was then tried for his conduct in connection with the affair and awarded two years imprisonment and fifty lashes. Zakouk probably regards himself as having received a rather strong hint to make his evidence agreeable to the Occupation in the future.

Not only was there of course no jury at the trial, but considerably less than no defence. Barristers were provided to "defend" the prisoners. Far from defending them, they paid high compliments to the Occupation as one of the choicest benefits gained by heaven on their country.

The tribunal in delivering judgment remarked that "the counsel for the defence had a full hearing; nevertheless the defence broke down completely, and all that their counsel could say on behalf of the prisoners practically amounted to an appeal to the mercy of the court."

On the scaffold, Darweesh turned his house as he stood on the trap, and exclaimed: "May God compensate us well for this world of mean-ness, for this world of injustice, for this world of cruelty." If he had dared in court thus to compare God with the tribunal to the disadvantage of the latter, he would no doubt have had fifty lashes before his hanging, to teach him the greatness of the empire. As it was, he kept his views to himself until it was too late to do anything worse to him than hang him. In court, he did as all the rest did. They lied; they denied; they set up desperate alibis. A pitiable business, yet not so pitiable as the virtuous indignation with which Judge Lynch, himself provable by his own reports to be a prevaricator, hypocrite, tyrant and coward of the first water, preened himself at its expense. When Lord Cromer says that "the prisoner had a perfectly fair trial"—not, observe, a trial as little unfair as human frailty could make it, which is the most that can be said for any trial on earth, but "a perfectly fair trial"—he no doubt believes what he says; but his opinion is interesting mainly as an example of the state of his mind, and of the extent to which after thirty years of official life in Egypt, one loses the plain sense of English words.

In 1883 Lord Dufferin was abolishing the bastinado as "a horrible and infamous punishment." In 1906 Lord Cromer guarantees ferocious sentences of floggings as "just and necessary," and can see "nothing reprehensible in the manner in which they were carried out." "I have," he adds, "passed nearly thirty years of my life in an earnest endeavor to raise the moral and material condition of the people of Egypt. I have been assisted by a number of very capable officials, all of whom, I may say, have been animated by the same spirit as myself." Egypt may well shudder as she reads those words.

It is pleasant to return to Lord Cromer's first letter on Denshawai, written to Sir Edward Grey, the day after the shooting party. It says that "orders will shortly be issued by the general prohibiting officers in the army from shooting pigeons in the future under any circumstance whatever." But pray why this prohibition, if, as the tribunal declared, the officers were "guests (actually guests) who had done nothing to deserve blame?"

Mr. Findlay is another interesting official correspondent of Sir Edward. Mr. Findlay is also a bit of a philosopher. "The Egyptian, being a fatalist," he writes, "is not much concerned with the future under any circumstance whatever." But pray why this prohibition, if, as the tribunal declared, the officers were "guests (actually guests) who had done nothing to deserve blame?"

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## Danish Socialists at Work

By Robert Hunter

THE thing that strikes one most forcibly about the Socialist and labor movement of Denmark is its quiet and intelligent power.

There is very little talk. It has no time for the endless discussion and bitter dissension which so often paralyzes the movement elsewhere.

It is an eminently practical movement. It sets itself to accomplish quickly and efficiently the task immediately ahead.

It has done its work wisely and from the beginning it has been spared the quarrels and schisms that have afflicted other movements.

It draws no invidious distinctions between the economic movement and the political movement. It knows that both must exist, that both must work independently and yet hand in hand.

The party allows the trade unions to pursue their own course. Yet the party's views are always considered by unions.

The unions allow the party freedom of action yet it listens intently to every demand made by the unions.

The workers of Denmark know that dreams will not bring a new world and so Socialists and unionists set out, he says, "does not greatly fear death, and there is therefore much to be said for flogging as a judicial punishment in Egypt." Logically, then, the four hanged men ought to have been flogged instead. But Mr. Findlay does not draw that conclusion. Logic is not his strong point, he is a man of feeling, and a very nervous one at that. "I find Mr. Findlay insensible, so exquisitely does he give us the measure and flavor of officialism. A few days after the Denshawai affair some natives stoned and severely injured an irrigation inspector. Two days ago three natives knocked a soldier off his donkey and kicked him in the stomach; his injuries are serious. In the latter case theft appears to have been the motive. My object in mentioning these instances is to show the results to be expected if once respect for the law is shaken. Should the present state of things continue, and still more, should the agitation in this country find support at home, the day is not far distant when the necessity will arise for bringing in a press law and for considerably increasing the army of occupation." Just think of it. In a population of nearly ten millions, one irrigation inspector is stoned. The Denshawai executions are then carried out to make the law respected. The result is that three natives knock a soldier off his donkey and rob him. Thereupon Mr. Findlay, appalled at the bankruptcy of civilization, sees nothing for it now but suppression of the native newspaper and a considerable increase in the army of occupation. And Lord Cromer writes, "All I need say is that I conceive generally in Mr. Findlay's remarks."

I have extracted enough to paint the picture, and enforce my warning to England that if her empire means ruling the world as Denshawai has been ruled in 1906—and that, I am afraid, is what it does mean to the main body of our aristocratic-military caste and to our jingo plutocrats—then there can be no more sacred and urgent political duty on earth than the disruption, defeat, and suppression of the empire, and, incidentally, the humanization of its supporters.

Why are soldiers and officials on foreign service so much more cowardly than citizens? Is it not clearly because the whole imperial military system of coercion and terrorism is unnatural, and that the truth formulated by William Morris, that "no man is good enough to be another man's master," is true also of nations, and very specially true of those plutocrat-ridden powers which have of late stumbled into an enormous increase of material wealth without having made any intelligent provision for its proper distribution and administration?

Mistrusting my own prejudices, I have taken the story of Denshawai from the two parliamentary papers in which our officials have done their utmost to whitewash the tribunals and the pigeon-shooting party, and to blackwash the villagers. Those who wish to have it told to them by an Englishman of unquestionable personal and social credentials, and an intimate knowledge of Egypt and the Egyptians, can find it in Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt's pamphlet entitled, "Atrocities of British Rule in Egypt." When they have read it they will appreciate my forbearance.

The Public: An interesting contrast between a Socialist gentleman in office and—ah, no, we'll not adopt Mr. Roosevelt's standards; but all the same it truly is interesting, the contrast suggested by the letter of Emil Seidel, mayor of Milwaukee, Socialist, which he wrote to the Milwaukee Press club on the 20th explaining the necessity for his declining to serve on its committee for receiving Theodore Roosevelt. Read the letter, and note the sense of official responsibility even as to social amenities, also its kindly tone, yet with no descent from true personal dignity nor any enraged leap above the fraternal obligations of democratic office-holding:

"Your valued communication of recent date notifying me of my appointment to the reception committee on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Roosevelt has been received. Let me assure you that the distinction intended by the committee to be conferred upon me by this appointment is appreciated. I regret, however, that in view of the unscholarly and unfair position Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the discussion of the movement for which I have spent all my

## Milwaukee's Credit

It Is Good Enough to be Two Points Better Than the Big City of New York

Predictions that Milwaukee's credit would be lost, and that all city improvements would be at a standstill if the Social-Democratic party succeeded in gaining power have not been verified by the facts. In fact, Milwaukee's credit has increased, much to the chagrin of the plutocratic public spirited citizens who predicted so much disaster if the terrible Socialists were permitted to conduct the city's affairs. The following is proof positive that Milwaukee's paper is regarded as a better investment than the bonds of the city of New York. This was printed in one of the New York daily papers in its Wall Street news file last week:

"The other day a block of city of Milwaukee 4 1/2 per cent bonds were sold to St. Paul & Co. for 101 1/2. New York city bonds, paying same interest, brought about two points lower. This is a fair estimate of what the bankers of the country think of Milwaukee as a business proposition."

This is proof that Milwaukee's Social-Democratic administration bonds are selling in the open market two points higher than the bonds of the richest city in America, if not in the world. New York City has a Democratic administration and the old party politicians are in power.

Milwaukee for the first time in its history is being managed by its elected officials in the interest of the people of Milwaukee, and on a plan of common sense. Investors in Milwaukee's city bonds are quick to learn that when \$1,000,000 is loaned for the Social-Democratic administration to use the city will get \$1,000,000 worth of improvements to back up the bonds, and that not one dollar of it will go to grafters or be paid to favored contractors.

It is now safe to predict that before many months go by Milwaukee's city bonds will be selling at a premium.

H. T. J.

## A Great Victory

New York, Sept. 3.—The cloakmakers' strike, one of the greatest industrial disturbances in the history of American labor, was settled last night. Seventy thousand garment workers who have been idle for nine weeks will shortly return to work.

Ten thousand of them and those dependent on them—50,000 in all—were on the point of eviction, and hundreds have already been forced on to the streets.

The industrial loss to the employers and employees has run into the millions. In loss of wages alone the total has been estimated at more than \$200,000, while the loss to the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers the country over has been computed at ten times that amount.

On the question of recognition of the union, a compromise satisfactory to the union, was reached. The employers agreed that in hiring help preference should be given to union members.

A nine-hour work day with a Saturday half holiday; a wage rate ranging from \$10 to \$25 a week with higher wages for piece workers; free power to operate machines; a sanitary board and an arbitration commission are among the concessions.

One essential of this victory, and one important not only to the strikers but to the nation at large which wears that output, is the abolition of all contract work at home. There will be no more sweatshops.

The settlement of the strike averts a crisis on the crowded east side. With thousands out of work and unable to pay rent, the courts were literally swamped with eviction proceedings.

ings and there arose the prospect of thousands of mothers and children being rendered shelterless. Many were evicted yesterday, but it is believed that landlords, apprised of the adjustment, will now grant several days of grace.

When Roosevelt arrived in Belgium recently he was royally received. The new king took him to the handsome palace and showed him the bedroom of the late King Leopold II. A correspondent cables that two portraits hung on the wall—one a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt.

Leopold died a few months ago, the most hated and despicable individual in Europe.

He was a moral leper; his personal vices were sickening; his crimes against women and children amounted to monstrosities.

He was known on every boulevard of Europe, in every gambling hell and in every resort as a fiend and monster.

Had he been black and lived in the south he would have been lynched a thousand times. Had he been a common, plain individual he would have gone to the gallows.

He was not only a rogue of the first type; his habits, his practices were filthy beyond description and there is hardly a man in Europe that doesn't know that.

The Socialists have just captured 16 seats in the municipal council of Genoa, Italy. That's the way it is going all over Europe.

The Gompers' attempt of court case will be heard by the U. S. Supreme Court at Milwaukee on November 11.

## A Socialist and a Public Guest

advantage of Mayor Seidel's letter to place himself in Mayor Seidel's class in these respects.

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Every fair man of whatever party, if his sense of fairness is more than verbal, will appreciate and commend this letter and respect Mayor Seidel all the more for having written it. Of course he could not go upon that reception committee without loss of his own self-respect, he being a Socialist, nor without thereby insulting every other self-respecting Socialist; for Mr. Roosevelt has grossly misrepresented Socialists and Socialism, with a swaggering insolence that would be unpardonable if the misrepresentations were intended and contemptible if they were born of his ignorance. From Mayor Seidel's equals in good feeling and good citizenship, such a letter would bring a response in kind. It is yet to be seen whether Mr. Roosevelt will take

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## The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance.

**Milwaukee Attention!**  
Milwaukee Social-Democrats should lose no opportunity to push one or the other of the Social-Democratic papers between now and election day. It will be little trouble to get subscribers while the campaign is running high.

All you have to do is to secure the name and address of persons who are willing to take the paper and send the name and address to 344 Sixth street. Collector will call for the money later. This applies only to Milwaukee.

**Broke All Records**  
The Labor day edition of the Social-Democratic Herald broke all records this year. Orders for a bundle of them came from almost every state in the Union. Many who had neglected to send their order, when they got their paper Saturday, hastened to do so, as we anticipated they would, and ran off a lot extra.

**Remember!**  
That every issue of The Herald from now until election will be made up of effective campaign literature, which will appeal to every thinking person you hand it to.

It will make Socialists and Socialist votes, which means ultimate Socialist victory.

Go after a lot of those people you give a copy of the Labor day edition to and get them as permanent subscribers for The Herald They will be in a proper frame of mind to do so without much urging.

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Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.  
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St.  
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher,  
John J. Handley, Albert Walenta, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Melms.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman,  
Wm. Haller, V. C. M. H. Whitaker, Treas., J. Reicher, Sec., H. P. Book, 1115 5th St.  
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St.  
Cor. Sec., John Schewelert, 465 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.;  
Business Agent, Wm. Griebeling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. D. T. Dept. 1)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More  
Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood". The  
courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this  
means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us  
**USE ITS POWER**

## Union Barber Shops

Always see that  
this card is  
displayed in the  
shop before  
you get a  
shave or  
haircut.



**FRED. GROSSE**  
FINE  
LINE  
OF  
UNION  
CIGARS  
577 E. Water St.  
Shaving Parlor

**J. N. GAUER**  
SHAVING PARLOR  
605 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE 605  
Opposite South Bay St.

**H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP**  
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

**LOUIS JUNGMAHN BARBER SHOP**  
825 Ninth St.

**H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR**  
100 LLOYD ST.  
The Line of Union Cigars

**J. P. KINSELLA Shaving Parlor**  
227 1/2 Howell Avenue

**CHAS. MAROHN BARBER SHOP**  
Clean, Quick Service. 497 1/2 Russell Ave.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL Barber Shop and Bath Rooms**  
EMIL TRIEB, Proprietor

**A. W. STREHLOW**  
Plain and Decorative  
Painting, Paperhanging  
and Gypsuming  
Graining and Hardwood  
Finishing, Etc., Etc.  
1193 Teutonia Avenue  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**"KORNS KURED"**  
with Waukeazy Corn Cure  
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY  
**FRED A. WENZEL**  
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST  
Howell Ave. and Clarence St.

**Adolph Heumann SALOON**  
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**UNION MADE**  
THE  
**Gerhard Suspender**

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Watchmaker and  
Jeweler  
2111 North Avenue

**HENRY F. SCHMIDT**  
561  
Washington Avenue  
**SALOON**

**C. D. WAUGH**  
EXPERT OPTICIAN  
320 GRAND AVE.  
When You CAN'T SEE YOU SEE WAUGH

**F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS**  
Phone 50, 517  
873 FIRST AVENUE 373

**Frank Deuster BAKERS' HOME**  
Saloon and Pool Room  
610 Chestnut Street Milwaukee, Wis.

**OSCAR RADEMAKER**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Phone Grand 3083 Room 8, Metropolitan Bldg.

# Trades Council Resents Roosevelt Slams

WHEREAS, Theodore Roosevelt, while president of the United States, was guilty of the act of publicly referring to our brothers, the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, then on trial for their lives, as "undesirable citizens," seeking thereby to prejudice the trial and secure their execution, although the jury later, and in spite of the influence of his denunciation, found them innocent; and  
WHEREAS, The said Theodore Roosevelt, since retiring to private life, has wantonly insulted the workmen of this country, who have banded themselves together into a political party for their own emancipation, by imputing indecency and immorality to their party principles, thereby calling into question the purity of their home lives and the lives of their dear ones; therefore,

RESOLVED, That on behalf of the workmen of Milwaukee and their families, the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council hereby extends to Mayor Emil Seidel, who was elected as the representative of working people, its sincere thanks for his very proper refusal to serve on the committee to welcome the said Mr. Roosevelt; and be it further  
RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mayor and to the common council of the city.

F. J. Weber, 318 State St.	625	Co-operative Printery	625
S. D. Pub. Co., Labor Day	1200	J. M. Brophy, com. services	1280
Herald	1200	F. W. Neumer, com. services	750
F. J. Weber, office rent	20.00		
F. J. Weber, labor news	75.00		
Executive board	475		
W. S. Fisher, labor news	15.00		
S. D. Pub. Co., adv.	15.00		

There being no further business, the council adjourned.

FREDERICK HEATH,  
Recording Secretary.

# News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher  
Address all Communications to 318 State St.

Kankakee, Ill.—The members of the Carpenters' union are very much elated over their recent success in this city, in signing up a new agreement with all the contractors, which provides for an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour for nine hours work per day. They did not have any trouble, with one exception, and that a small contractor, who was "specially brought to time." The recent victory makes their scale 40 cents per hour.

Lincoln, Neb.—The members of the Leather Workers' union, on horse goods, reached an understanding recently with the Harpham Bros. Saddlery company, whereby the men get a nine-hour day without any reduction in wages and a promise of an increase in piece prices within ninety days. This is considered quite a victory in view of the fact that all the firms in this section declared that they would not concede anything.

Quincy, Ill.—The jobbing and machinery members of the Iron Molders' union recently secured an increase of 25 cents per day for both molders and coremakers.  
Jackson, Mich.—Division No. 111 of the Street Car Men's union were unable to settle their differences with the street railway company, so the entire matter was submitted to a board of arbitration with the following result: First six months men, 20 cents per hour; second six months men, 21 cents; second year men, 22 cents; those of two or more years of service 24 cents per hour. This is an increase in wages of from 1 to 2 cents per hour. With this division, the increase in wages dates back to June 1, 1906, and accrued to the membership an additional \$4,000 in back pay. A well deserved victory, indeed.

Cannonsville, Ind.—Up to a short time ago the Iron Molders' union was not recognized, nor was a minimum, but owing to the persistent efforts on the part of the members they have succeeded in establishing a minimum scale of \$3 per day, which is a pretty good showing for the first attempt.

Berlin, Ont.—The members of the Typographical union recently won quite a victory here in the signing up of a new agreement with all the offices but one in the jurisdiction, whereby the men gained an increase in wages of \$1 per week, the eight-hour day and price and one-half for overtime. Heretofore overtime had been paid for at single price.

Growth and Progress of Trades Unions  
From American Federationist.  
(Continued from last week.)  
Journemen: Tailors' Union of America  
The journeymen tailors are a craft composed of men and women who are entirely isolated, so far as the influence of any other trades are concerned, upon their conditions of labor, and therefore any and all accomplishments of bettering their conditions that have been secured have been brought about by their own activity and their own self-sacrifices. One accomplishment to be proud of is the fact that something over two years ago the members were all locked out in Los Angeles, and not only were the members told that they could not be employed unless they gave up their membership books, but non-union tailors were told that they could not join the union if they wanted employment. The tailors accepted the issue. They made the fight with about a hundred members, expended \$50,000 and thoroughly unionized the city in so far as their craft was concerned. For the last two years they have averaged fifty local unions each season presenting new and advanced scales, the advance asked averaging to per cent. This means that the union on an average increases its prices to per cent about every three and one-half or four years and has been doing that for some time.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union  
All locals under this head have the eight-hour workday, and this condition has been maintained in all cities under their control since the beginning of 1900. The establishment of a local in this craft has in all cases meant the immediate substitution of the eight-hour rule for the usual indefinite working which always prevails in an unorganized craft.

In the past five years they have increased the earnings of their members at least 30 per cent. Since the establishment of their organization, in 1880, speaking generally for the United States and Canada, the members' earning power has increased almost 50 per cent.

They have made a most substantial improvement in the condition and effectiveness of their organization during this time, and during the last three years in particular, practically all of the locals have enforced increased scales in their districts.

Non-Unionists Strike  
The employees of the Phoenix Wall Paper Mills of Stevens Point, Wis., about fifty in number, including engineer and firemen, walked out on Friday, Sept. 2. Their demands are a union scale of wages besides a few smaller concessions.  
A report received by the strikers here says that the employees of the main mill situated in Illinois will also walk out in sympathy. The boys here are not union members, but they seem to be well organized and claim they intend to stick it out.

L. P. SCHUELLER.

## Union Barber Shops UP TO DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

West Side.  
Austermann, A., 559 3rd st. c. Walnut.  
Bagatz, A. F., 600 10th st.  
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.  
Beitner, J. C., 672 7th st.  
Bethhold, Chas., 488 11th st.  
Bonyha, A., 243 3d st.  
Breutmann, Ben., 2221 Walnut.  
Buelow, Otto, 311 Clinton street.  
Eckert, John, 209 1/2 Union ave.  
Edelstein, Joseph, 530 Vliet street.  
Felsicker, J. P., 1422 Walnut st.  
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.  
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.  
Frey, Michael, 10 Sycamore street.  
Fuchs, Edw., 1418 Vliet st.  
Gerner, H. A., 1028 Cherry street.  
Halazon, Charles, 324 Wells street.  
Herr, Henry, 2111 Fond du Lac ave.  
Hilse, Chas., 593 Chestnut st.

Holzappel, G., 391 3rd st.  
Holzhäuser, Union Depot.  
Holzhäuser, Peter, 1011 Winnebago.  
Hornbrook, Wm., 745 11th st.  
Huber, Hans, 479 11th st.  
Jungman, L., 825 9th st.  
Katzow, Fred, 12th and Lee sts.  
Klein, Frank, 1128 Burleigh street.  
Klenhaus & Bradt, 253 Wisconsin street.  
Klinger, D., 1916 Chambers street.  
Koenings, G., 1103 Chestnut street.  
Kohls, Henry, 1722 Fond du Lac ave.  
Lovell, Fred E., 164 3d st.  
Mavroydis, A., 603 Wells street.  
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.  
Oehman, Matt, 2102 Fond du Lac ave.  
O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.  
Pawelsky, Edward, 2306 North avenue.  
Petri, Richard, 2922 Clybourn st.  
Polaski, J., 614 35th st.  
Reple, Val, 1531 Cherry st.  
Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.  
Salzstein, Isaac, 608 Vliet street.  
Schenk, Carl, 2323 State st.  
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.  
Schmidt, W. G., 2024 North ave.  
Schmidt, John, 1338 Cherry.  
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.  
Scholtz, Albert, 2422 Fond du Lac avenue.  
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.  
Schultz & Kuhn, 1484 Green Bay ave.  
Unrau, G., 627 Grand Ave.  
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.  
Wittenberg, J., 525 Grand av.  
Young & Dornoff, Third and State.  
Zemlyn, M. W., 80 16th st.  
Zemlyn, Morris, 585 10th street.

East Side.  
Grosse, F., 573 East Water st.  
Grossman, J., Blatz Hotel.  
Heilmann, Chas. P., 85 Masor st.  
Klett, Edward, 669 Market.  
Poser, Albert, 308 Milwaukee st.  
Prussing, Geo., 439 E. Water st.  
Schmidt, B., 917 E. Water st.  
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady st.  
Schlotter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and Milwaukee sts.  
Slawson & Smith, 205 Wisconsin st.  
Trieb, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side.  
Agenten, P., 116 Clinton st.  
Baer, W., 511 Seventh ave.  
Baur, A., 475 National avenue.  
Bizynski, Leo, 307 Mitchell street.  
Brockmann, H., 504 11th ave.  
Burkhardt, Emil, 533 Clinton st.  
Burnmeister, George, 762 Mitchell street.  
Clark, Ed. J., 127 Reed street.  
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. Bldg.  
H. Coratzky, corner Oklahoma and Howell avenues.  
Gretsch, A. W., 257 Mitchell street.  
Hombrowski, J. F., 604 Chicago ave.  
Dressen, J. W., 137 Reed street.  
Elias, Chas., 258 1st ave.  
Framski, Frank, 907 Chicago avenue.  
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.  
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.  
Gauer, J. M., 805 Kinnickinnic av.  
Gazinski, H. H., 1210 Midland avenue.  
Gregory, C., 175 Howell ave.  
Hantz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.  
Kafura, Joseph, 645 1st ave.  
Kalb, W. J., 120 Pryor av.  
Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.  
Kusella & Joris, 227 Howell avenue.  
Kordes, Geo., 688 Lincoln ave.  
Kretschmar, William, 1553 Hopkins road.  
Kuhns, H., 452 Reed st.  
Laur, Alex., 802 Greenfield avenue.  
Logue, William P., 146 Reed street.  
Marohn, Charles J., 497 Russell avenue.  
Meineke, C. W., 208 Grove street.  
Milski, Leo, 444 Mitchell street.  
Olson, Ole A., 815 Forest Home avenue.  
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.  
Pikulik, John, 607 Chicago avenue.  
Rozmarynowski, A. J., 366 Mitchell street.  
Byterski, Matt, 607 Eighth avenue.  
Sharping, Frank, 282 National avenue.

# WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS  
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,  
318 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. Treas.,  
548 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
WM. KAUFMANN, 765 Pearl street,  
Kenosha, Wis.  
THEODORE ZICK, 818 East Water  
street, Watertown, Wis.  
WM. HAMANN, 844 Dover street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth  
street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
W. H. SMALE, Scott and First streets,  
Wausau, Wis.

Senft, W., 383 1st av.  
Smith, V. Iliam, 835 Kinnickinnic.  
Szymak, John, 842 Second avenue.  
Szalkiewicz, Joseph, 844 Eighth avenue.  
Topping, Robert, 355 Eleventh avenue.  
Tarkowski, Anton, 1001 4th avenue.  
Urbanski, Anton, 303 Beecher street.  
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic.  
Wittenmann, Peter, 512 15th ave.  
Witt, Frank, 1002 Kinnickinnic ave.  
Wojtylak, Joe, 850 Mitchell street.  
Zarwell, Ed., 1440 26th ave.

Cudahy, Wis.  
Burdecki, A., 804 Layton Ave.  
Foran, J. A.  
Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.  
South Milwaukee, Wis.  
Albers, C. J., Ronkowski, C.  
Holt, J., Hofer, J. M.  
Manitowoc, Wis.  
Kaufmann, Imo., 1604 Washington st.  
Borucki, Jos., 2007 Marshall st.  
Vogel, A. O., 1204 Washington st.  
Beal, Geo. W., 1404 Washington st.  
Hartford, Wis.  
Alhrendt, A., Spreider, A. A.  
Hilt, Geo.  
Brandt, Albert, Hartford, Wis.

**Wm. ZASTROW**  
249 GROVE ST.  
Fine Wines Liquors & Cigars

**THE WEST SIDE HABERDASHERY**  
Geo. Selberlich, Prop.  
UNION MADE GOODS  
BELLMONT HATS 50c  
Matters and Goods  
Furnishings  
1513 Vliet St.

**HATS AND FURNISHINGS**  
AT POPULAR PRICES  
**Schleiger-Schulz Co.**  
1301 VLIET STREET

**MIES UNION TAILOR**  
875 Kinnickinnic av. 875  
(Near South Bay St.)  
PHONE SOUTH 1464V

**PINSEL'S UNION MADE**  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS  
and SHOES for the whole family  
484 MITCHELL STREET

**Smoke Tampanola**  
10c CIGAR  
MANUFACTURED BY  
Herm. Buech  
878 18th Ave. Phone South 3238

**THE HOME TEA CO.**  
303 Grove St., Milwaukee  
A Full Line of Groceries  
Positively the Best  
Tea and  
Coffee  
LOWEST PRICES  
VODNITZ & RUNKE, Proprietors

**R. JESKE & BRO.**  
The TINNERS  
Galvanized Iron Works  
Fireproof Windows  
111-113 RESERVOIR AVENUE

**KOESTER & LIEBSCHER**  
West Side Bottle House  
"BOTTLED BY THE CASE"  
WINES AND LIQUORS SOLD AT  
WHOLESALE PRICES  
P. O. 2720 308 Chestnut St.

**A. M. JOHNSON'S ICE CREAM**  
and CANDIES  
Wholesale 508 MITCHELL  
and Retail 612 STREET

**Chicago House** ALL NEWLY  
FURNISHED Throughway  
OTTO GROSSE, Prop.  
524-526 East Water Street  
1/2 Block North of City Hall.  
**BLATZ WIENER BEER ON TAP**  
**A. W. HAAS** TELEPHONE  
Fresh and Salt Meats SOUTH 1291  
211 HOWELL  
POULTRY & GAME IN SEASON AVENUE 211

# Public Service and Public Good Will

With this article, THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY is beginning a campaign of information which it is hoped will result in a better understanding and a closer relationship between the Public and the Company.

At the outset of this undertaking, the company desires to say that its purpose is to cultivate the interest and good will of the People by taking them into its confidence and making them better acquainted with its business affairs.

The Company knows that PUBLIC SENTIMENT is the most powerful influence in its relations with the City. It wants the help of that influence in its efforts to improve and enlarge its system and better its service. This it hopes to gain by interesting the People in its work, its plans and its problems.

The street railway system and the electric lighting and power service have been leading elements in the growth and prosperity of Milwaukee. They will be just as important factors in the City's future progress.

The co-operation and support of the Citizens of Milwaukee are necessary to the successful operation of the Company's business and the development of its plans for future improvement and extension of its service.

This company realizes fully that not only its business patronage but its rights and privileges as a public utility come from the people. It is the agent of the Public and is responsible to the Public. Its duty is to perform services which are of the greatest importance not only to the City as a community but to every resident of the City.

Therefore, the Public has a vital interest in the Company's success and should give approval and support to any plan that would add to the efficiency of the Company's service.

Although all transactions between the City and a public utility company must be carried on in formal manner and according to established rule, every Citizen of Milwaukee has a share in any such transaction and a direct personal interest in it.

That is why this Company wants the people to know more about its business and why it is willing to pay for advertising space in the newspapers for the purpose of telling them about it.

The Company is the best authority on matters pertaining to its own affairs. So-called "information" on this subject from any other source is apt to be and generally is incorrect and misleading.

These advertisements will contain such information as should enable the People best to understand the true situation as regards the railway system and the electric lighting and power service.

The facts will be stated accurately and fairly. The Company believes that the true facts are the best arguments that it could put forth in its own behalf. It is convinced that this form of argument will correct many false impressions which now exist.

The Company asks every Citizen of Milwaukee to read its advertisements and give serious consideration to the information which they will contain. It is sure that those who will do so will realize and appreciate that the interests of the Company and the Public in the questions presented are mutual.

# The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company



Don't get that Bunk in your brain box that you've got to pay \$3.50 to \$5.00 for a good pair of shoes

**"Save a Dollar"**

or more and get as good and fine and stylish shoes as you ever treated your feet to, at either one of our two down-town stores, for

**\$2.00 -- \$2.50**

Work Shoes Dress Shoes

**UNION MADE**

All styles, all sizes, work shoes, dress shoes—all leathers—LACE, BUTTON and BLUCHER effects.

**Meyer \$2.50 Shoe Store**

195-197 West Water Street  
New Caswell Block

208 Grand Avenue  
Loan and Trust Bldg.

Young Men and Women Should Attend the Union Workman's School, the

**Rheude and Line**

Business College and Drafting School  
Germania Building, Milwaukee. Tel. Grand 1536

We have a splendid Day School and Night School with Commercial, Stenographic, Mathematical and Drafting Departments.

**Fall Term, Enroll Now**

Best Teachers Best Instructions Best Terms

**Bowling Shoes**

**Gymnasium Shoes**

**Hunting Boots**

Whether for indoor or outdoor sports we have the right shoes at the right price. Several different grades—from good to best—or comfortable and each adapted to its own sport.

Bowling Shoes, 1.00 to 3.50 Gymnasium Shoes, 1.00 to 2.00  
Hunting Boots, 3.50 to 6.00

Our new Fall Styles are now ready for your inspection

Open Evenings **LUEDKE** Closed Sundays

Sells the Better Kind of Shoes

413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE

**C. W. Fischer Furniture Co.**

221-223 2nd Street

Leaders in High Grade Furniture at Moderate Prices

Credit to Reliable Parties

**We'll Put That Gas Mantle On**

We will fix up all your lights. We charge only for materials used.

Phone Main 3674.  
Ask for Burner Dept.

**Milwaukee Gas Light Company**

A Satisfied Customer is Our Best Advertisement  
Notify us Promptly of Any Defects in Your Service

**Wisconsin State Organization**

Winfield R. Gaylord, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

The Social-Democratic Herald will have a stand at the big state fair at Milwaukee, if the management is able to secure it. This will reach thousands of people, and comrades attending the fair are urged to look up the exhibit of the Publishing company and see the display of literature.

Comrade Jacobs will be at the North Wisconsin State Fair at Chippewa Falls on the closing day, September 13th, and will speak in that city. The comrades there are planning a big day for him, and will undoubtedly make an impression on the crowds there that day.

**Jacobs' Dates**

Here is the route fixed thus far for Comrade Jacobs in September: Sept. 10, Monches; 11, Fond du Lac; 12, Berlin; 13, Little Chute; 14, Kaukauna; 15, Green Bay; 16, Peshigo; 17, Marinette; 18, Enroute; 19, Ladysmith; 20, Abbotford; 21, Weyerhaeuser; 22, Superior; 23, Chippewa Falls; 24, Milltown; 25, En route; 26, Ontario; 27, open date; 28, Richland Center.

Open dates for Jacobs are already coming in, and locals desiring them are advised to speak up. Half of them are gone now. Hurry—first come.

**McCaleb Dates**

Comrade McCaleb is on his way from La Crosse to Waukesha county, on the following route: Sept. 8, De Soto; 9, Westby; 10, Kendall; 11, Camp Douglas; 12, Portage; 13, Pacific; 14, Rio; 15, Doylestown; 16, Watertown; 17, Waterloo.

It is likely that there will be a new demand for efforts in the office of the state secretary soon.

**Korngold Coming**

Comrade Ralph Korngold will enter Wisconsin on Sept. 16th at Beloit, and will make a tour toward the northern part of the state at first, going up on the western side and returning by the way of the lake shore. Locals wanting Comrade Korngold must speak quickly, as he will not be likely to leave Milwaukee county once he gets back here.

**Ameringer**

"The Flying Dutchman" is the affectionate nickname given this comrade by his friends in the southwest. He will be in Milwaukee about the 15th inst. and will start the factory campaign, after which he will spend some time in the parts outside of Milwaukee county. For irresistible wit, sarcastic humor and thorough knowledge of the international socialist movement, Comrade Ameringer has no equal. And while he himself says that he "has been broke so often that he speaks broken," no one has any difficulty in understanding what he says. Dates will be made for Comrades Ameringer and Korngold at the usual terms. Also for Comrade McCaleb in the last days of the campaign.

**Milwaukee Co. Organization**

Address all communications to E. T. Melma, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The recently organized Social-Democratic branch No. 4, Town of Lake, will hold its first annual dance on the evening of Sept. 24, at Anton Hauer's hall, Eighth avenue and Manitoba street. A large delegation is expected from Milwaukee and other cities. A good time is assured. Tickets may be bought by the comrades at 45 cents each, while admission at the door will be 25 cents. The proceeds will go towards the campaign fund.

The Russian branch, S. D. P., has arranged for a grand concert and ball to be held at the Baden Maenner hall, 417 Ninth street, Saturday evening, Sept. 17. Comrade Carl D. Thompson will deliver an address at 9:30 p. m. A fine program has been arranged for.

The secretaries of the various branches are requested to order their literature to be distributed during the

**AT THE THEATERS**

**DAVIDSON—"The Fortune Hunter"**

Next week at the Davidson theater there will be played a comedy drama which has stirred the hearts of several hundred thousand American theatergoers and which has been pronounced one of the most successful of all recent plays of this type. It tells the story of a young man's quest for wealth, his scheme to win the daughter of a wealthy village banker, and of his ambitious plotting in various directions and how they end.

**BIJOU—"In Old Kentucky"**

"In Old Kentucky," which comes to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon for State Fair week, requires no special introduction to playgoers of this city. The fact that it has held the boards for so many years is endorsement enough of its merits. "In Old Kentucky" is credited with being America's most popular melodrama. It certainly possesses a distinct and lasting appeal to all classes. "Madge," the heroine, is human in her unselfish love; "Joe Leroy," the moonshiner, is a manly, admirable character type.

**CRYSTAL—Vaudeville**

If there is any place of amusement in Milwaukee where state fair visitors will find a congenial entertainment, the Second street vaudeville house will have a bill of comedy vaudeville, commencing tomorrow afternoon, that will compare with the best. The feature headline act for state fair week will be Dick McMahon's Seven Watermelon Girls in a high-class singing and comedy black-face act. It is the first female black-face act that made a success in vaudeville.

**ALHAMBRA—"The Fourth Estate"**

"The Fourth Estate," the great newspaper play, by Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford, will be the State Fair week attraction at the Alhambra theater, beginning Sunday night. There will be matinees Wednesday and Saturday. "The Fourth Estate" has a powerful appeal to everyone, showing the vigorous campaign waged by a fearless managing editor against a corrupt United

States judge whose daughter he is in love with.

**MAJESTIC—Vaudeville**

Miss Annabelle Whitford headlines the bill at the Majestic theater for State Fair week, beginning Monday afternoon, offering a singing novelty and new characterizations. Other features will be "Maud-Roches," "A Night in a Monkey Music Hall," the most remarkable animal act on the stage; Hedges Bros. and Jacobson; Conroy and Lemaire, in "The Penochle Fiends";

**EMPRESS—Vaudeville**

"The Hand that Rules" will be presented by the charming May Nannary and her company. It tells a story of a business incident involving "Union Labor" and its triumphs. A violent quarrel arises for the adoption of "Union Labor" by the partners. The words arguments which follow are the most remarkable dramatic scenes ever presented on a vaudeville stage. Six other features.

**NEW STAR—Burlesque**

John T. Baker and the Star Show Girls will be the offering at the Star theater during State Fair week. Two lively travesties and a high-class olio bill make up the program. "The Wildman's Reception" is the title of the opening part, and "The Model's Surprise" brings the performance to a close.

**GAYETY—Burlesque**

The Beauty Trust comes to the Gayety theater for a week, beginning Sunday matinee. This company has earned a reputation for efficiency in all departments never before equaled, employing an entirely new and high-grade musical melange in two acts.

**EMPIRE—Vaudeville**

Lillian Mortimer, who has created a sensation in south side theatrical circles, plays a new act, entitled "Po White Trash Jenny."

**COLUMBIA—Vaudeville**

Carlos Circus headlines next week's bill at the Columbia. Six other acts complete the bill.

**State Fair**

Pain's open-air spectacle, "Last Days of Pompeii," which comes to the State Fair next Monday as the night feature, contains more "distinct features" than any circus performance. Principal, of course, is the magnificent fireworks, the great scenic display and the startling earthquake and volcanic eruption scene. But in addition to these will be the imposing pageants.

A force of twenty skilled pyrotechnists and twelve skilled electricians are required.

**Franz's Summer Garden**

One of the coziest little places on the north side is Franz's Summer Garden, located at Locust and Buf-fum streets. Mr. Franz has had an experience of twenty years in this line of business, and is well able to take good care of his patrons. A visit will convince you.

A performance and ball will be given by the Russian branch of the Social-Democratic party, at Barden Maennerchor hall, 417-419 Ninth street, corner Winnebago, on Saturday evening, Sept. 17. Admission 15 cents.

An address in English will be made by Comrade Carl D. Thompson, city clerk. The proceeds will go toward the county campaign fund.

**GIMBELS NEW FALL SUITS**

**A Business Suit Full of Style**

NEW FALL STYLES FROM THE VERY BEST MAKERS

**\$20.00**

The QUALITY is the same that brings men here season after season for their suits—garments that look well, will retain their shape and meet all the requirements of a Business Suit.

**THE FABRICS**

include selected imported and American suitings—fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Serges, Club Checks, blue and black Unfinished Worsteds, black Thibet, Chalk Stripes, Scotch Tweeds, etc.

**TWENTY STYLES**

in this line alone—faultlessly tailored Suits that are by no means "popular-priced" in appearance, in fact hundreds of men are paying \$5 to \$10 more for clothing not a whit better in any way.

**YOUNG MEN** will be immensely pleased with the new style touches on the models specially designed for them at \$20.

**Boys' "Knicker" Suits 1.95**

NEW LOT—READY FOR ANOTHER BIG DAY'S SALE

THOSE WHO were not early enough to find the right size in last Friday's sale of Suits at \$1.95, are offered another opportunity to share in the remarkable bargains. ALL SIZES here 1.95 Monday for boys of 8 to 17 years—at only

**LIMITED LOT "Knicker" Suits at \$1.00** MEDIUM WEIGHT. SIZES 13 TO 17.

**SAILOR and Knickerbocker** a PANTS SUIT for boys of Suits, sizes 5 to 17 years; made 7 to 17 years, Gimbels special, 2 of durable woolen, dark colors, SPECIAL 90c pair full lined knickerbockers, coat to match 3.95

**KNICKERBOCKER PANTS, 6 TO 17 YEARS, AT 50c**

**SCHOOL BLOUSES, DARK COLORS, SPECIAL 90c**

**GOLF, ETON OR TIE-TOP SCHOOL CAPS ONLY 50c**

**NEW FALL WORSTED SWEATER COATS FOR \$2.00**



**Slivers from the Big Stick**

The big stick was not made of spice-wood.

And the knob on the end was polished by the grand jury?

The nearest that Teddy got to Dave was—Connie Corcoran. Too bad!

The worst Connie will admit he ever did was to "sell a little hay to the city."

Sense of humor! Did the mayor smile when the boys wouldn't take his dare, and published his letter? Well, some!

Why is a Big Stick? To beat the Social-Democrats in any case.

Now, history recollects that it is just by such beatings as these that the social-democracy has grown and thrived like a green-hay tree.

It was not the Big Stick—of Teddy or of the Press club—that saved Roosevelt from a manifestation of the resentment of the Social-Democrats on Wednesday, September 7. It was the organized self-control of the Social-Democratic party, which is willing to bide its time, and which knows how to strike—and where.

The Social-Democrats occupied some place in the make-up of the Big Stick, anyhow. One would have thought that it was a campaign document.

If the mayor owed any official duty to Theodore Roosevelt, it was to officially slap his face, in the name of the Socialists of America. And he did not need a big stick to do it.

Somebody must have been out of town when they sent for Connie. Guess who!

However, when it comes to using a big stick for his purpose, the little

We feel sorry for the candidates who spent their thousands (or someone else's) and didn't get nominated. It's the new form of money in politics—and a very dangerous form at that.

**You Can't Hide the Style**



of our handsome and perfect-fitting Shoes. They are elegant in appearance, soft yet durable, and very easy to the feet. Try a pair and you will realize their exceptional merit. We guarantee them perfect fitting. They are made on the latest stylish lasts, and give the feet every comfort. They are in all sizes and the prices are most reasonable. Try a pair today.

For Your Needs Try

**Bruett**

CLOTHING CO.

Sellers of Up-to-Date

**CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS**

For Men and Boys

Fond du Lac Avenue  
Cor. 18th St.

**Lamers Bros.**

354 Grove Street

**Rob. Kenngott**

Union Made **SHOES**

761 Teutonia and Garfield Aves.  
ALWAYS BARGAINS

**REPAIR WORK**

All kinds of Carpenter Repair Work, also Paper-Stripping Done at Reasonable Prices.

**OSCAR UHLRICH**

2443 Brown Street

**MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th**

**Skirts Made to Your Measure for \$2.50**

(Dress Goods Department.)

Women's Tailored Skirts, made in splendid workmanship, perfect fitting, in a wide range of this season's most popular models, as illustrated and others, just the skirts you will want for fall wear, made from any black or colored new dress fabric selling at 1.00 per yard or upward.

**CHARGE FOR MAKING 2.50**

ORDER ON MONDAY.

These models (prepared for your selection) were designed by expert Custom Tailors.

**Dress Goods and Silk Specials**

All Wool Broadcloths, including shadow checked and striped fabric for suits, capes, coats and skirts..... 1.19

Assorted 75c and 1.00 Dress Goods street and evening shades, a twilled Serge, Poplins, Panamas, etc., 42 to 50 inch..... 59c

**Satin Majestic and Messalines 1.19 per Yard**

Black, cream, white and all staple and new shades.

Louise and Taffeta Silks, plaids and fancy stripes, also Checked Messaline Silks and Novelty Silks, worth from 75c to 1.00, 59c priced.....

New 25c Outing Flannels, heavy fleeced, light and dark patterns, 82c

New Waistings Flannels, 27 inches wide, new Scotch flannel patterns, worth 25c per yard, 15c priced.....

**Extra Wash Goods and Flannel Items**

Extra Heavy Plain Colored Flanneled-down Flannels, special value at..... 11c

27-inch Poplin Suitings, highly mercerized finish, all the staple fall shades, 27 inches wide, 122c priced.....

New 35c Seco Wash Silks at 23c per Yard

Plain colors and dotted, for waists, dresses or scarfs.

20c Poplins, with colored and self-colored stripes, all new fall shades, per yard..... 22c

**Hugo E. Bauch**

MILWAUKEE'S "RELIABLE" DEPARTMENT STORE

COR. THIRD ST. AND N. NORTH AVENUE

**Hinz Hardw're Co.**

The Tool Store

Largest Line of Starrett Machinist and Diamond Edge Carpenter Tools on the South Side.

444 National Ave.

SAFETY RAZORS



**ONLY 5 DAYS MORE**

**Final Clearance Sale**

Any \$17.50 to \$22.50 Suits Value In Our House

**\$15.00**

WITH \$5-Extra Pants-FREE

Including our staple Blacks, Blue Serges, Tibets, Silk Mixtures—hundreds of patterns suitable for Fall wear and every thread pure wool.

**Three Strong Extra Specials**

Nobby Worsteds in exclusive designs, medium and Fall weight, ordinary value \$20 to \$22.50. During this Clean-up Sale, suit with 2 pair Trousers to measure, only \$15.00.

Fine Blue Serges, plain and stripe, ordinary price \$20 to \$22.50, in both medium and Fall weight. Suit with 2 pair Trousers during this Clean-up Sale and to measure, only \$15.00.

Imported Silk Mixtures, every thread pure wool in blues and blacks, that sell regularly at \$27.50 to \$35. During this Clean-up Sale only, Coat, Vest and 2 pair Trousers, to measure, \$20.00.

With extra \$5 Trousers-Free, every garment covered by a written guarantee and free pressing service for one year, this is the biggest good-clothes offer of the season. An actual saving of \$10 and more on a finely tailored suit, with \$5.00 Extra Trousers added. Plenty of samples for comparison.

**United Woollen Mills Co.**

WOOLEN MERCHANTS AND TAILORS

105 GRAND AVE., Plankinton Hotel Block

**Tailored To Measure**

Open Evenings 7:30 to 10:00 Saturdays 10:00 to 10:00

## Milwaukee Shocked!

The Selection of a Man Like Corcoran to Represent the City Is Resented. Helped Through Street Railway Outrage of 1900!

Theodore Roosevelt and Milwaukee must have both felt honored when the Milwaukee Press club selected Con Corcoran of all citizens to extend the city's welcome to the ex-president.

Some men consider Roosevelt a high type of statesman and an irrefragable foe to all that is crooked and graft in government. Some consider him a four-finger. Others regard him as having been secretly friendly right along to all sorts of rascals, from Paul Morton, the railroad rebarber down to Elihu Root, the ex-attorney of Boss Tweed.

Which view of Roosevelt did the Press club take when it selected a man to welcome him in the city's name who had been indicted by a grand jury?

Comment on the street has been pretty open and bitter. Milwaukeeans who helped on graft trials, who helped to break up the Rose regime that had been stealing Milwaukee, blind and corrupting our citizenship (yes, and raising taxes in order to feed the swarms of crooked contractors who were "doing" the city's work) felt especially affronted. They felt affronted that after the Rose regime had been broken up and Rose himself actually driven from town, the Press club should have dared to put forward as Milwaukee's representative, Rose's first lieutenant, who, while it is true he was acquitted by a regulation Milwaukee jury of that time, nevertheless was right in the midst of things during the malodorous Rose days, was Rose's president of the common council during those fear-

ful graft days, out of which came the big crop of indictments and the conviction of a whole regiment of men. And he and Rose forced through the infamous street railway franchise in 1900.

The disgust of honest citizens was increased Thursday morning when the Free Press actually came out with an editorial glorification of Corcoran as one of Milwaukee's most praiseworthy citizens and expressing pleasure that just he from among all the citizens was chosen for the great honor. It was a defiant editorial. The murmurings of the people had been heard and the Free Press sought to meet the awkward situation by going over, body, soul and breeches, to the Rose lieutenant.

Said the Free Press:

"The more you think of it, wasn't the honest, fearless, able, self-made, self-reliant minority leader of the council (Con Corcoran) just the sort of man to welcome Theodore Roosevelt? 'Isn't he just the square, rugged, picturesque type of American that would appeal to the Rough Rider? We think so.'"

So says the Free Press, the erstwhile organ of reform and clean citizenship in Milwaukee.

After all, it teaches its own lesson—that beneath the surface there is a much difference in civic outlook between the two old party camps.

In spite of Milwaukee's experiences, it is clear that continued vigilance is necessary if our people are to be spared a return to the "old days."

## Socialists Show Big in Primaries!

Vote Presages the 100,000 in the November Election! No Contest, Yet a Big Showing

**Milwaukee**  
The Milwaukee primary vote as recorded in the papers gave Jacobs, Social-Democratic candidate for governor, from 6,922 to 7,108 votes.

There were no contests in our party and yet we got out a big vote, far beyond what was needed to get the 20 per cent required by law.

The highest primary vote, according to the police returns, for the Social-Democratic county ticket was 7,373, the vote of Jacob Hunter, for register of deeds.

The Democrats failed to get on the ballot.

**Primary Pellets**  
FOND DU LAC cast as many Social-Democratic votes at the primary as at the regular election two years ago.

**MEENON TOWNSHIP** (Barrette county) cast 23 Social-Democratic votes out of a total of 85. Only one Social-Democratic vote two years ago.

**OSHKOSH** cast 30 per cent of last gubernatorial vote at this primary.

**HAZELHURST** (Oneida county)—Sixteen votes in primary, 30 at last election.

There is an ominous silence over the capitalist press regarding the Social-Democratic primary vote. Wonder why?

**WATERLOO** (Jefferson county)—Sixteen votes in primary, 9 for governor last time.

**SUPERIOR**—Two hundred votes in primary, 566 at last election. This is about double their vote at the 1908 primary.

**ELROY** (Juneau county)—Nine votes last time for Socialist governor candidate. This time 46 in the primaries.

**LA CROSSE** cast three times the vote of last regular election.

**OSCEOLA**—east 21 Social-Democratic votes out of a total of 90. Cast 24 for governor in 1908.

**THE SHERIFF AND THE "BLOODY 64"**

Two weeks have passed and the sheriff has done absolutely nothing to disturb the "Bloody 64" gang of hoodlums that have infested the north outskirts of the city for months; and who set upon and robbed a party of picknickers at Lindworm park, with the result that several of the victims are still under the care of physicians.

The picnic was held by the Jewish Workmen's circle. They secured refreshment of a saloonkeeper nearby named Kraus, and after the picnic was over returned the empty bottles and plates to the saloon and paid their bill. Two men were helping the saloonkeeper get in the bottles and when these men saw that the picknickers had some money left after paying their bill they followed them out of

the saloon and gave a loud signal, whereupon the whole gang, that seemed to have been in waiting, rushed out from the trees and set upon the picknickers. After the assault and robbery an attempt was made to telephone the sheriff, but Saloonkeeper Kraus refused to let them use his telephone. Then some of them hunted up a deputy sheriff living in that part of the country and he handed them two clubs and told them to defend themselves, as he did not care to interfere. Dr. Nahin, who treated two of the injured men, called up the sheriff, who promised to attend to the matter, but next day the sheriff admitted that he had not done anything as yet. "If it was a case of strike-breakers claiming protection, you would attend to it quick enough," was Dr. Nahin's indignant reply. The "Bloody 64" is still on the job, and the sheriff is doing nothing, in spite of his big force.

The lawless and reckless conduct of the street railway crowd in Milwaukee has put it in such bad repute with the people that the company, which also deals in electric light, has found it necessary to start an advertising campaign in the hopes of squaring itself. These tactics were resorted to a year or so ago by the Gas Light company. But it is too late to stay the people's hand, we are sure, and the day of municipal electric light in our homes is not very far off.

A man named Edward H. B. Barrick has an article in The Free Press in which he says that he thinks the reason Mayor Seidel refused to serve on the Roosevelt reception committee was because Seidel knows that Roosevelt has promised lately that he is after every kind of a rascal, without regard to party. What do you think of that?

The Free Press editor's attention is called to this:

The said editor was much exercised over the mayor's dignified decision not to meet Roosevelt. But where does his mischievousness come in when he gives the use of his columns to a "gentleman" for the purpose of calling the mayor of this city a rascal?

Rabbi Hirschberg of Milwaukee says he is in favor of a future industrial democracy (which he wouldn't like to have called Socialism, however) but that in that democracy he would not want the workers to get equal pay. In other words he would want

**WISCONSIN STATE FAIR** 5 DAYS 4 NIGHTS

Comm. Monday, Sept. 12

Monster Exposition of the Products of the Farm and the Product of the Factory for the farm.

**\$50,000**

In New Buildings  
New Concrete Walks  
New Toilets  
Oiled Streets  
Drinking Fountains  
Shaded Seats  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

As the Clock Ticks Off the Hours You Will Be Entertained by

**WRIGHT AEROPLANE**  
BROTHERS  
AUTOMOBILE AND AEROPLANE RACE  
**PAIN'S LAST DAYS OF POMPEII**  
NAVASSAR LADIES' BAND  
AND 9 OTHER BANDS  
10—Wonderful VAUDEVILLE ACTS—10  
CHARIOT RACES—RELAY RACES  
20—LIGHT HARNESS RACES—20  
BLUE RIBBON HORSE SHOW

**FOUR NIGHTS**  
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 12  
THRILLING MIDSUMMER NIGHT SPECTACLE  
**PAIN'S GREAT PRODUCTION**  
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII  
AND  
**MAGNIFICENT PYROTECHNIC EXHIBITION**

Acres of Scenery Gladiators  
300 Performers Dancing Girls  
Gorgeous Pageants—Hippodrome, Sports, Etc.

**\$1,000 FIREWORKS DISPLAY**  
New and Novel Features Nightly  
Admission to Fair Grounds After 6 P. M., 25c  
To Grand Stand—50c, 50c, 75c

FARE AND 1/2 ON ALL ROADS—ADMISSION ON DAYS 50c, EVES. 25c

## Roosevelt Learns from Seidel!

No sooner had Theodore Roosevelt left the city and put the Milwaukee experience behind him than he sent word to the Hamilton club of Chicago that he would refuse to attend its banquet unless Senator Lorimer was excluded.

In other words, he exercises the same right to pick his company that Mayor Seidel did.

Senator Lorimer ought to issue a Big Stick to get even.

And perhaps the Milwaukee Press club would lend him a spite editor.

What would the Big Stick and the Corcoranized Free Press said then, we wonder!

some to have ample livings and others to have less—there's a fine sense of brotherhood and justice for you! It is the old idea that the professional man is worth more to society than the drain man. How hard it is to get over capitalistic habits of thought! Some men talk brotherhood who have no conception of it.

Makes a Difference Whose Ox Is Gored

"Newspaper men occupy, in relation to all morality, and especially to domestic morality, a position so revolting—and I choose my words carefully—that it is difficult even to discuss it in a reputable paper. \* \* \* On the social and domestic side they would replace the family and home life by a glorified state free-lunch counter and state founding asylum, deliberately enthroning self-indulgence as the ideal, with, on its darker side, the absolute abandonment of all morality between man and woman."

This is a quotation from a magazine article by Roosevelt, with the change of three words to let the newspaper men of the Milwaukee Press club know intimately how it feels when the boot is on the other foot. And the original of the above does apply to them, for some of them (some are already) will be Socialists in the future, without a doubt.

Did you for a moment suppose, Mr. Free Press, that Milwaukee had forgotten how Corcoran and Rose forced through that damnable blanket street car franchise in 1900? The citizens were sold out and the council chamber doors locked while the steal was signed up.

Well, we seem to have survived the 20 per cent primary Roosevelt Day, and all the rest of the "big sticks." Returns are not yet in from many of the counties, but we anticipate a big showing, and a strong place for our party in the campaign now really opening.

Edwin Garstin Smith, author of the book "The Real Roosevelt," is in the city. The book, which handles the colonel without gloves, has been put on sale.

The big stick was just a kind of an elm club—cross-grained at that.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

**Impress**

Matinee Daily  
Evenings Continuous 7:30 to 11  
10c 20c

**May Nannary & Company in**  
The Great Union Labor Play of the Century

**"The Hand That Rules"**

And six other feature acts, among them "Polly Pickle's Pets" with a cast of 15, mostly girls

**COLUMBIA THEATRE**  
Eleventh and Walnut Streets  
Carlos Cires, William Morrow  
Somers & Storke  
Lafayette & Lumsden Co.  
Stone Baskin  
2—Columbia Graph—2

**MAJESTIC**  
THEATRE  
Week Beginning Monday Matinee  
**ANNABELLE WHITFORD**  
"The Original Brinkley Girl"  
"A Night in a Monkey Music Hall"  
Hedge Bros. & Jacobson  
Conroy & Lemaire  
Miss Sydney Shields & Co.  
Elise Wolff & Waldruft  
Leona Sam  
Valaden & Co.  
Majesticcope

Bargain Mat. Daily  
10c to 35c  
Every Evening  
10c to 75c

**ALHAMBRA**  
Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre  
All Week Commencing Sunday  
Mat. Wednesday and Saturday  
Lieber & Co.'s Great Newspaper Play  
**The 4th Estate**  
By Jos. Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford  
"Go See It"—Editor Chl. Tribune  
Eves. 25c to \$1.50 Mat. 25c to \$1.00

**GAYETY** Telephone Grand 403  
Beginning Sunday Matinee  
**"The Beauty Trust"**  
One of the Best Shows on the Circuit  
With Rice & Gady, Ethel Le Vere  
Ethel Kirke, Stella Raymond  
Arthur Talasco, and 40 Others  
—Principally Girls  
Matinee Daily throughout engagement  
Last time tonight—The Golden Crock

**Franz' SUMMER GARDEN**  
Locust and Buffum Sts.  
Sundays Always Good Music  
A Nice, Quiet Place Where You Can Take Your Family

**Bartlett's**  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
You Save Greatly by  
Purchasing Housewares and China Here Monday

**Monday Specials in Preserving Wants and China**

Tin Covered Jelly Glasses 24c  
values, Monday, per dozen..... 12c  
Paraffine, per pound package..... 8c  
A great offering in a 12-piece Dinner Set, decorated with beautiful floral designs, Monday at..... \$2.95  
Tulip Pattern Jugs, on Monday at..... 10c

Lightning Glass Top Fruit Jars, Pint at, dozen..... 75c  
Quarts, at, dozen..... 85c  
Inverted Gas Lights, complete at..... 34c

Griswold Food Choppers, chop meat or vegetables, coarse or fine, complete with knives, on sale, Monday at..... 79c  
Ready Mixed House Paints, very good quality, Monday per gal..... 69c  
Rogens' Stain Floor, up from, can..... 15c  
Dish Mops on sale Monday at..... 3c  
Japanese Waste Paper Baskets at 25c and..... 10c  
Clothes Lines, 50 feet of best cotton quality, at..... 10c  
Hardwood Chopping Boards at..... 7c  
Coat Hangers, special at 2 for..... 5c  
Coffee Mills, on sale Monday at..... 29c  
A big line of Paint and Varnish Brushes—prices range up from..... 10c  
Double Blade Hardwood Sauerkraut Cutters, Monday at..... 98c  
Wash Boards, full size, on sale at..... 25c  
Chip Wash Baskets, on sale Monday at..... 15c  
Hardwood Krate Forks on sale..... 10c

Cobbler Sets, complete with 3 different size lasts, stand, hammer, knife, awls and tacks, Monday at..... 39c  
Family Scales, complete with scoop, weighs accurately up to 20 pounds, on sale Monday at..... 89c  
Glass Cleaning Brushes on sale at..... 29c  
Rexine Cleaning Compound—cleans anything, cans at 75c, 25c and..... 10c  
Wire or Willow Carpet Beaters, Monday at..... 10c  
Floor Mops, with handle for polishing hardwood floors..... 39c  
Palmetto Window Cleaning Brushes, Monday at..... 29c  
12 inch Turkey Feather Dusters, on sale Monday at..... 29c  
Rubber Window Cleaners on sale Monday at..... 15c  
Radiator Gold Paint Monday per can..... 25c  
The "Hero" Lawn Spray, one of the best on the market, Monday only..... 48c  
Hardwood Bread Cutting Boards at..... 10c  
Rolling Pins, hardwood, Monday at..... 19c

Curtain Stretchers, on sale Monday at..... 68c

## Town Topics by the Town Crier

The Big Stick made up in spite what it lacked in wit.

We notice that Roosevelt's love for the unions didn't reach far enough to put the union label on the reception badges.

**BIJOU**

**State Fair Week**

Regulate Matinee Tomorrow  
Not new Wednesday and Saturday  
LMT and Disappearing of the Most Popular American Play Ever Written  
STADIUM AND MOST EXPENSIVE CAST  
FREE PLAY MAT. 10:00

**In Old Kentucky**

Thoroughbred, Queen Bee, The Beautiful Heron, and her Thrilling Leap Across the Mountain Chasm.

Written by C. T. DAZBY  
40—Baltimore, Fredrickburg, Colonial Picknicks—40  
5—Kentucky Thoroughbred Horse—5  
The Famous Picknicks Brass Band  
Next Week "The Right of Way"

**CRYSTAL**

3—Shows Daily—3  
2:45—8:00—9:30  
4—Shows Sunday—4  
2:30—4:00—7:45—9:30  
PRICES  
Weekday Mats 10c & 20c  
Eve & Sun, Mats. 10c, 20c  
Few Rows 30c

An Unusual Bill of  
**VAUDEVILLE**  
For  
**STATE FAIR WEEK**

Diak Mahan's  
**SEVEN WATERMELON GIRLS**  
Singers, Dancers, Comedienne

**MEEN INTERNATIONAL TRIO**  
Novelty Aerobats & Strong Men

Sandberg & Lee  
More Comedy  
Dick Thompson & Co.  
Comedy Sketch

**ARMADA**  
High Class Vaudeville

**The Fortune Hunter**

One year in New York  
One Season in Chicago

Prices: Evenings 25c to \$1.50  
Mats. 25c to \$1.00  
Seats now on Sale

## Save Espenhain Bonds

Where You Shop Mornings You Get Back \$1 in Merchandise With \$20 Spent, For We Give

5 Bonds With Every 10c Purchase

The Other Day

One of our customers brought in 24 filled Bond Books for redemption and upon securing redemption check made selection in various departments of the house, merchandise she wanted. When asked what she thought of Espenhain Bonds, she replied: "I do most of my shopping mornings and get 5 Bonds with every 10c purchase, consequently fill a book with every \$20 spent, then I deal with a grocer and butcher who give them, so you see, the books fill quickly."

Now, Espenhain Bonds mean dollars to you. Demand and save them—over 300 retail stores give them.

ON TUESDAY NEXT  
10c PALM OLIVE SOAP ac  
With every 25c purchase or over in Drugs or Toilets we will give you a 10c cake of Palm Olive Soap for ac.

**ESPEHAIN'S**  
VERMONT AVENUE

**MEDALLIONS FREE**  
REPRODUCE ANY PHOTOGRAPH  
With every purchase of \$10 we will reproduce any photo into a handsome Medallion which will last a lifetime.